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From the National Intelligencer.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

On Monday last Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made the following

REPORT:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the memorial and petition of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, beg leave to report:

That so long ago as in the year of 1785, surveys and other preparations were made for undertaking this important national improvement, of which the practicability is so obvious from the proximity of the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware and the nature of the intermediate ground, that even at that early day, certain individuals were prompted to make the attempt.

That in the year 1799, the Legislature of the state of Maryland, enacted a law, which was followed up in the year 1801, by corresponding laws enacted by the legislatures of Delaware and Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of a company with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay; in pursuance of which acts of incorporation subscriptions were received for nearly the whole amount of the 2000 shares at 200 dollars each, surveys were made, engineers and workmen employed, a route and position located for the canal on the isthmus which separates the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and some material progress effected in the execution of the work. But, after expending upwards of 100,000 dollars in the purchase of water rights, the construction of a feeder and a reservoir, and digging some portion of the canal, the work was suspended in 1803, in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions, the evidence daily accumulating that 400,000 dollars, the whole amount subscribed, even if collected, was a sum inadequate to the completion of the Canal, and of that depression of the funds and spirit of the company which were superinduced by the absence of public support and encouragement from the individual enterprise which had so far carried on the undertaking.

Since that time the subject, has been frequently under consideration in Congress, bills in various shapes have been acted on in the Senate for extending national aid to this great national work, and on the 3d day of March, the last day of the last session of the 11th Congress, a bill, which came from the Senate, appropriating 200,000 acres of public lands for this object was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives, rather, as this committee have been taught to believe, from the lateness of the period at which the subject was brought before the House of Representatives, than from any indisposition on their part to accede to the liberal provision proposed by the Senate.

That conceiving the present to be a moment when the importance of such a canal will probably be appreciated as it ought to be, your committee beg leave to enumerate briefly some of the most prominent advantages to be derived from it.

By connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, the contemplated canal will throw open an internal navigation from the North Western parts of the state of New York to the southern extremities of the state of Virginia.

Besides the contributions which such a course of internal navigation would afford to the sustenance of the community, and to an export trade, in the products of the north, which it would transport from all the various regions it must connect together, it would moreover supply the coal mines, the mills, of the

James River and Susquehanna, to the cities and settlements along the Atlantic coast, thus substituting a cheap and inexhaustible species of fuel for the wood of which the country is deprived, and of which the price already constitutes so large a drain upon the resources of the poor and manufacturing classes.

The extensive beds of Plaster of Paris and other useful substances, which are said to exist on the shores of the Susquehanna, and of which the want is now so severely felt in other places, might be carried into active usefulness throughout some of the most agricultural districts of the union.

The transportation of merchandise, of all kinds of articles of food, clothing, and necessity, of almost every thing which the north, middle, and south interchange, would be facilitated in point of price, time and safety, to a great amount. Your committee are informed that at this time government is compelled to convey by land, in the winter season, over the portage from the Chesapeake to the Delaware (a road rendered almost impassable by land carriage) the most bulky pieces of timber for the ship of the line building at Philadelphia, and that the expense of the conveyance over this small distance is enormous.

In the reduction of the time, labour and cost of all military transportation, whether of men or things, the importance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is inestimable; and desirable as such an improvement may be in time of war, its use would be no less extensively beneficial in time of peace.

That essential as such a canal is at this juncture, and advantageous as it would be at all times, the motives to its undertaking are increased by the facility and shortness of time with which it may be undoubtedly accomplished.

The Canal begins at Welch Point on the Elk River, an arm of the Chesapeake, and is to terminate at a distance of 23 miles, on Christiana River, a branch of the Delaware—At low water the depth of water in Christiana is nine feet, and in Elk twelve feet, within 100 feet from the shore. The tide rises four feet in both rivers. The highest intermediate ground, over which the canal is to be carried on a level of 13 miles in length, is 74 feet above tide water; the descent to be effected by nine locks on each side. The digging is generally easy. No expensive aqueducts, nor bridges nor any other obstacles occur but those which have been already overcome in digging the feeder through a rocky soil. The supply of water down the Elk River, by a feeder six miles in length, which is completed, and which is itself a boat canal three and a half feet deep, united by a lock of ten feet high to the main canal, is calculated to fill daily 144 locks, a quantity sufficient on an average for the daily passage of 24 vessels. The Canal is 26 feet wide at the bottom, and 50 at top on the water line, being dug at the depth of 8 feet. It is intended for vessels of from 40 to 70 tons, drawing 7 and a half feet water. The banks are 20 feet wide for towing paths, one of which may be converted into a turnpike road, and being raised 3 feet above the level of the water, will, by increasing the height of the lock gates one foot, admit a depth of 9 feet water in the canal. The digging 1 mile through rocky ground costs 12,000 dollars; another mile, perfectly level and without any impediments, costs 2,000 dollars, which gives an average of 7,600 dollars a mile. The whole distance to be cut is 23 miles; the whole cost, computed at 850,000 dollars. Of this sum 100,000 dollars has been laid out. The sum solicited by public subscription is 287,000 dollars. Of this sum the state of Pennsylvania contributes 75,000 dollars, to be reimbursed by 375 shares of stock; the state of Maryland contributes 50,000 dollars to be reimbursed by 250 shares of stock; and the state of Delaware 12,000 dollars, to be reimbursed by 60 shares of stock. The sum solicited of Congress is 130,000 dollars, to be reimbursed with 250 shares of stock. With

public assistance to such an amount, the president and directors of this canal calculate on individual contributions and private loans, sufficient to complete the work in a short time.

The states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, which are most immediately interested in this public improvement, having given their consent and co-operation to the work, your committee, in behalf of the national legislature, beg leave to report the following bill for bestowing the aid required of the U. States.

[Mr. Ingersoll then laid on the table a bill authorising the Secretary of the treasury to subscribe on behalf of the United States 750 shares in the capital stock of said Company, which bill was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.]

MEMORIAL.

To James Madison, Esq. President of the United States.

The memorial and remonstrance of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Respectfully represents.

That upon the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, your memorialists hoped and expected that measures would be taken without delay by the general government, to defend the sea coast of this state. In this hope and in the expectation we have been disappointed; and after the lapse of 17 months from the commencement of the war, and more than 4 months after an actual invasion of the state by the enemy, we find our sea coasts in a great degree unprotected and undefended. His Excellency the governor of this state has laid before us his communications with the department of war of the U. S. in which he has exposed the condition of our seaboard, represented the points most liable to attack, suggested means of defence, and enforced the claims of this state upon the general government for protection. It is with much concern that we have not witnessed a prompt and decisive attention to these representations, and seen them followed by measures corresponding with their importance. Our concern at this indifference is increased by the consideration, that a few thousand dollars would have been sufficient to place North Carolina in a state of safety against the predatory incursions of the enemy. Out of the many millions heretofore voted for the purposes of general defence, under the present or preceding administrations, we would ask what has been expended in providing for the defence of this state? The circumstances of the times, the dangers to which we are exposed, the rights of this State as a member of the confederacy, and the indifference with which her efforts to enforce her claims to protection have been heretofore treated, impel us, upon this occasion, to use the language of earnest remonstrance. It is from no spirit of disaffection, but from a just sense of our rights, that we have adopted this language. For the proof of this declaration we appeal to the generous confidence which we have extended to the general government; a confidence which perils and difficulties have not impaired; a confidence that has continued unshaken, until it seems to have produced an opinion, that the claims of N. Carolina to protection may be overlooked by the general government, and not a murmur be heard. As yet, efficient measures of defence have not been adopted since the declaration of war. A disregard to the character and to the interest of the state for many longer to remain in this uncertainty and in this insecurity. The time has now come when the memorialists must distinctly understand whether the general government will afford to them requisite protection.—The enemy, our coast, we know not at what place they may land and plunder our towns and country on the seaboard. We beg you, sir, without delay, to inform us whether measures will be immediately taken for our protection. We make this inquiry thus early after having assembled together, that

we may be able, during our session, to give to N. Carolina an attitude suited to her population and the extent of her resources, and to extend to our seaboard the requisite protection should it be longer withheld by the general government. We invite your attention to the communication of his excellency the governor of this state with the department of war of the United States, and earnestly entreat you to give immediate effect to the mode of protection and defence therein pointed out.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION ON THE EMBARGO.

DECEMBER, 1813.

MR. STOCKTON.

Mr. Chairman—Being utterly opposed to this bill in all its principles and details—believing that its provisions are not only destructive of the prosperity, but hostile to the liberties of the people—I deem it an indispensable duty to call for the solemn decision of the committee upon its merits, by moving that the first section be stricken out. It is with unfeigned and extreme reluctance that I have imposed this task upon myself; it is always like some to me to take a part in debates here, because I know but too well that any interference of this side of the house, in measures agreed upon by the other, is useless. It is moreover, manifest to me, that it has been resolved by the majority, that this bill in all its deformity, shall pass—that no exertion of ours can arrest its progress or amend its defects. It is just, however, that the responsibility should attach to those gentlemen by whose votes it may be enacted. I consider myself bound to protest against its passage, and to defend however unsuccessfully, the rights and interests of those who sent me here, now most unjustly & unnecessarily attacked; I shall not, however, detain you long, but will endeavour to express myself in as few words as I can use, so as to be understood. This measure is now brought forward as a war measure—as such it has been recommended to us by the president—as such it has been defended by the gentlemen of the majority in the very limited explanations which they have condescended to give us.—It is asserted, that our citizens, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their country, now engaged in war, traitorously supply the enemy with provisions, and thereby enable him to carry on the war—that by the aid of this bill, the war will be shortened and brought to a speedy close; that if it is not enacted into a law, the enemy will continue to be supplied, and thereby be enabled to continue the war as long as he shall see fit. This, sir, is specious reasoning; and if I believed the premises upon which it rests, or had any confidence in the conclusion drawn, I would vote for all those parts of the bill that I consider to be constitutional; for there is nothing which I could legally do, that I would not do, to bring this war to a speedy close.—But I do not believe the fact asserted, nor the deduction made from it, supposing it to be true. Let us then examine this subject as it is placed before us, first in point of fact, and then consider whether the proposed object “to shorten the war” will probably be effected by it.—I understand the assertion to be, that our citizens supply the enemy with provisions directly and criminally; it is not simply that the enemy are fed by the provisions from this country, in the course of its neutral commerce, but that they are supplied by a direct, illegal and corrupt traffic, kept up with them in defiance of the laws. This is a high and weighty charge, and before we find our constituents guilty of it, and proceed to judgment and punishment, we ought to require, and be furnished with probable proof of its truth. Now there is not a particle of testimony before us to support the assertion.—Does any member know the fact to be so, on his own knowledge; if he does let him say so. No gentleman has pretended to have any personal knowledge of the fact, we must, therefore, look to some other

quarter for the evidence of its existence.—But I may be answered, that the President has given us the necessary information—true it is, that in his confidential message, he has assumed the fact; but he has not designed to furnish this house with the proof upon which he has hazarded the assertion.—And yesterday, when an honorable gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Oakley) moved that we should respectfully apply to the president to lay before us the evidence in his possession; this request, though highly proper and reasonable, was denied by the majority. Shall then presidential assertion stand for full proof in a case like this? Does it compare with the justice, with the honourable independence of this house, to proceed to condemnation and punishment, to be inflicted on the community whom we represent, and of whose rights and character we are the guardians, upon no other ground than executive communication—I think not. There was a time when the gentlemen on the other side taught and acted differently. Then jealousy of executive power and influence, carried even to the extreme, was a civic virtue. But now the satisfaction which dull information on so interesting a matter would have given to us and to our constituents, has been held not worth the delay of a few hours.—And when we return to our people, and it shall be demanded of us upon what proof we convicted them—the only answer which we shall be able to render will be, that the President told us that they were trading with the enemy.

Information on this point was all important—to enable us to ascertain the extent and character of the alleged traffic. For myself I must say, that I do not believe that it has ever been carried on to such an extent as would have any operation on the war. On a small scale, contributing perhaps to the comfort of the naval commanders of the enemy on our coast, it may have been done. That the enemy should entice the poor people who inhabit the sea coast to furnish him with vegetables, poultry and small articles of this sort was to be expected. Nor can the act of yielding to the temptation of a high price be justly considered either unnatural or highly criminal; when we reflect upon the unprotected state in which those people have been left. And remember that if such articles are not furnished voluntarily, they might and certainly would be taken forcibly.—And shall we destroy what remains of the commerce of this great community for such a cause as this? If then there is no evidence before us of the fact, shall we presume it? No, we ought not—I do not believe, I will not suffer myself to believe (in the absence of testimony and personal knowledge) that the citizens of this country supply the enemy with the means of carrying the war on our coasts. I consider the accusation as unfounded; and instead of acting upon it as a truth, will, unless I have further information, repel it as false.

Let me ask if this unlawful traffic has been carried on to the enormous extent contended for, why have the laws been permitted to slumber over it.—Why has not the criminal (as my hon. friend from N. Y. Mr. Grosvenor, said yesterday) been exposed, arraigned, punished and disgraced. There has not been a conviction to my knowledge for this offence within the limits of the U. States. Surely our government with its tribe of officers and dependants, would have discovered the guilt.—Had the guilt have been committed, our independent courts and jurymen would have punished the offender. The offence then must have been rarely committed, if it ever has been committed.

In New Jersey, there are as many facilities for carrying on this commerce as any where. We have a seaboard extending from the Capes of Delaware, to Sandy Hook, inhabited by many poor people, along which the British squadron has been cruising from the time when war was first declared.—But I have never heard, nor do I believe that the enemy has received from N. J. any supplies important in the war. This is very likely that he may have obtained some

accommodation of the trifling nature I have alluded to. But, even if this, I have no direct information or personal knowledge. This bill then wants the fundamental fact on which it has been recommended to us. If this essential cause furnishes the real motive for this procedure, it is enough to induce us to vote against it, that we have neither evidence, knowledge or well founded belief of the existence of that cause as a fact. But suppose that we assume the fact, that our people do trade largely and criminally with the enemy, furnishing him with provisions for his fleet and army. Is embargo the proper remedy. Is the fruit to be expected from it worth the mighty sacrifice which will attend it. Will it, as is asserted, "shorten the war?"

The proper reward of guilt is punishment—but it is the guilty man only who should be punished. If your laws are inefficient, revise and amend them. If your officers are careless, remove them and appoint those who are vigilant. But do not punish a whole people because of a few sinners. In regard to its operation on the war—there any foundation for the supposition that the enemy cannot sustain it without the aid they receive from our citizens? What great warlike nation armed at all points, was ever starved to peace? It is true that it might be put to additional trouble and expense—but that this war will be carried on against us as extensively and effectually, after the passage of this bill as before, until we abandon the system, a few months will I fear abundantly evince. All history as well as our own observation must convince us that such projects produce effects directly the reverse of what their authors intend. Such an attempt was made on France by Britain, in an early stage of the French revolution. Then a great scarcity prevailed in France, and the British minister attempted to coerce her into submission by cutting off her foreign supplies. But what was the consequence—did it "shorten the war?"—and France to terms—he very reverse actually happened—every foot of the ground was cultivated—plenty returned—the plan was rendered abortive, and has been justly considered the weakest that was ever attempted by the minister who conceived it. The British is the last nation to be materially affected by this scheme, and it is vanity itself to imagine that she will yield to such a pressure. The time also that we have selected, is the most unfortunate that could have been chosen for the experiment. Britain is now allied against France with all other great continental powers—her fleets still command the ocean—the granaries of Europe are open to her—through the Baltic she may command the wheat of the North—the Isles and countries bordering on the Mediterranean, offer an abundant supply, upon as good terms as those at which it could be obtained here—her own harvests have been for the last year most abundant—and can we reasonably expect to "shorten a war" begun by ourselves, with such a nation, by such means. No! it is mere delusion—distress our own people we may, & certainly will, by such expedients—but if we do not end this war until Embargo gives us peace, we shall wage it *ad Græciæ Calendas*. We shall not even take our enemy by surprise—he is not only apprized of our disposition to starve him, but has already felt what our restrictive energies can perform, and past experience should have taught us, how worthless and destructive such a policy is. We began this sort of warfare in 1806, then we prohibited the importation of certain articles, selected very wisely, expecting to distress her great manufactures, but it produced nothing. In 1808 we called to our aid Embargo—that was to starve her islands; we kept it up until we were tired of it, then abandoned it, and were laughed at by the British minister. We next resorted to non-intercourse, both with England and France. This neither coerced England, nor satisfied France—and finally we were obliged to declare war. Let us no longer be deceived. If we mean to conquer peace, (as the fashionable phrase is)—we mean to attempt to "shorten the war"—by any efforts of our own, let them be noble & manly. Let us cherish (as far as we get any) our commerce—to replenish our treasury—to enable our citizens to support the burthens imposed, and to be imposed upon them—unrestrained by too much regulation it will take care of itself. Let us sacredly obey the constitution and laws in war as well as in peace, whatever we may think of their justice or policy. Let us face the enemy like men.

Most an immediate for on the shore of our feet, and in the west, before the war. Let those who made this war—those who fought in a war of invasion and conquest—those who aspire to the honour of being founders of the great western commercial empire, which will reach from Halifax through the Canadas and Lakes to New Orleans—let them shorten the way on the ramparts of Quebec. Thither let the brave western militia (who have covered themselves with unfading glory) resort. Happily on their route, they may fall in with their brethren of the standing army—he able to inspire its generals with wisdom and concord; and infuse into the men a portion of their own martial spirit—then may our people forget the errors which have attended our career—this army redeem itself from disgrace, and the American name be as famous for deeds of valor on the land, as it is already for those performed on the ocean.

It is worthy the grave attention of this committee to consider what will be the operation of this measure upon ourselves. For if its tendency is to injure us more than the enemy, we ought not to adopt it. By this measure, we shall give a more severe blow to the farming interest from Carolina to New England—Yes; the interest of that large and valuable portion of our community—the bone and nerve of the body politic—is sacrificed by this bill. The wheat and corn market will be destroyed. Wheat now commands from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty cents a bushel. After this law shall have been in operation a few months, the price will be merely nominal. The crops of the next season will find no market. All our trade, internal as well as external, is by this act placed under the presidential ban. Even one part of our country in want, will not be able to obtain its supplies from another, where the article may be rotting in the warehouses.

The member from Louisiana informed us yesterday, that this would probably be the condition of the people in the neighbourhood of Mobile. But he was gravely answered by the hon. Speaker, that if such cases occurred, the people must remove to a more plentiful country. What I have said of wheat, and of the middle states, applies to every other article of country produce, and to every farmer in the U. States. We shall take from him the fair price of his labor, which has enabled him hitherto to maintain and educate his children—You take it from him too, at a time when he is taxed almost for the air which he breathes. But the mischief is still greater in particular states. By this fatal measure you unite with the enemy in depriving many in the eastern states, of their living, of their employments, without which they can scarcely exist. A large portion of that community live by commerce—their land is cold and sterile, but their minds and bodies active and strong—they live by the ocean—Is it an object of this bill to take from them their all, because the enemy have not yet done so?

By this bill we shall reduce them from affluence to poverty—we place before them the sad alternative of breaking through the restraints of this law or starving—and are we not about to incur a most fearful risk? It appears to me, that this measure leads to consequences the most alarming; and of which I will not permit myself to speak. But I do conjure the gentlemen of the majority to pause for one moment and reflect—I conjure all who, with me, consider the union of these states as the ark of our political safety, and therefore to be cherished beyond all other objects—I conjure every patriotic man to take care how he adopts so rash an expedient. There is a point beyond which freemen will not be compelled to go—but I forbear.

This fatal measure will not only destroy the whole of the export trade, which the enemy may leave us, but also our import trade. We impoverish the treasury, & tax most enormously every citizen in his consumption of foreign articles of the first necessity. What neutral will come to our ports when he cannot take away a return either in specie or produce? None—He will desert these inhospitable shores, and betake himself to other markets. The current of trade will be essentially, and perhaps permanently changed. Our already exhausted treasury will be deprived of millions of dollars now so much wanted for the public exigencies. And articles, by long habits, become necessities of life, such as sugar, tea, &c. will, like your penitents, be quadrupled in price. Let us then abandon the suicidal policy. Let us not destroy our own children, lest we may inflict a light stroke upon the enemy.

What I have said in regard to the alleged trade with the enemy, and its probable operation on the war, had no reference to the provision carried on through neutral ports, and which may ultimately be applied to the use of the armies serving against the French in the Peninsula. By prohibiting this trade (as this bill does) we may perhaps distress the allied army, and for a short time paralyze its efforts. But let me ask gentlemen whether this is the real object, marked under a charge against our citizens of illegally trading with the enemy? Have we indeed been conducted by the invisible hand to this point? Do we really wish to be the open aiders and abettors of the Iron King in his wicked war against Portugal and Spain? Do we really desire to throw our arms, our little spiteful mite, into the scale of the tyrant, against nations fighting for their native land to repel an usurping invader? I hope not sir—This is not the sentiment of the nation, yet this bill will effect all that can be covertly done by this government in aid of the French. But even this effort, unwise as it is, will be ineffectual. The cause of Spain and Portugal will succeed—we may embarrass their operations for a moment, but other nations will gladly supply what we shall withdraw. And is this the time to unite our efforts with those of the French? The cause of the tyrant is on the wane—Europe has arisen from her slumbers, & is in arms. Whilst we are adding another knot to the "magic cord" which he has encircled us—which was to have been cut but has not been cut by the sword of war. Whilst we are adding another empty rattling canister to the tail of the boat, the huntmen are in sight—the extended spear may reach him—he dies, or he lives to devour us. Mistaken disastrous policy! Thus to throw the weight of a free people into the scale of the oppressor of the world who has forever returned our cares by injustice and insult. It does really appear to me, that the passage of this bill connected with other matters recommended for adoption, in the President's confidential message, (for this is only the first act of the drama) we are to be made principal actors in the great continental plan of conquering England by destroying her commerce—and shall we meanly come in at the expiring end of this abortive scheme, to receive and to merit the chastisement of a world. This embargo is only a part of the executive plan; this bill was brought into the house by the committee of foreign relations as a report in part. The President has advised us to prohibit the importations from neutral ports, of such fabrics as are usually made in England.

When this recommendation shall also become a law, he need only add a power in the Collectors, to burn all goods which they suspect to be of English manufacture, and we have the French system in its very essence. But sir, it is not merely the general principles and policy of this bill that I object, its details also, present to my mind most serious grounds of complaint. They are strange and alarming, overturning principles fundamental to our free institutions, and exposing the persons and property of the citizens to arbitrary sway. Having had no opportunity to examine this bill (the house refusing yesterday to print it) my recollection of its particular provisions may not be precisely correct. I can therefore only present to the view of the committee a few general objections to the form which has been given to it. In the first place, the penalties appear to me to be unreasonably severe, and disproportionate—making no discrimination between different degrees of guilt—taking from the courts the common power to graduate the degrees of punishment, and apportion them to the circumstances of each case—involving all who transgress one "title" of the law in indiscriminate ruin. Every law should have a proper sanction to secure its execution—every crime should be punished so as to reclaim the offender, or deter others from doing the like. All beyond this is abuse of power. The American people have shown much concern on this important point. They have expressed their disapprobation of severe punishment by generally ameliorating their criminal codes. This bill confiscates the vessel and cargo—carriage and goods of every man infringing its provisions—and superadds a penalty of four fold the value of the vessel! This is the rule even in cases where the vessel or carriage and goods are seized and confiscated—this is enormous, and beyond all bounds of justice and reason. Besides, there is no discrimination between the case of him who shall break this law with the criminal intent to aid the enemy, and him who may attempt to send away his goods to a neutral port, to save himself from ruin. And yet no one can pretend that the grade of criminality is the same. This bill also invests the President, and through him the custom house officers, with powers of vast extent, affecting the personal rights and property of our citizens contrary to the spirit and letter of our constitutions and laws. Custom house officers may enter houses and seize the property of any man whom they shall see fit to suspect. They may even interrupt the transportation by land, of the produce of the country from one place to another, within the U. States, (a branch of business now of the utmost importance) under pretence that a wagon in going towards a port from which the goods might be exported—or towards a place in the possession of the enemy. The President's orders constitute the law of the land, going as far as a law of congress can give full and entire protection to the person executing such orders.

The good old rule which we received from our ancestors, and to be found in *magna charta*, that no freeman shall be passed upon either in person or property but by due course of law, is lost sight of, and the American people are placed under the dominion of a single man. But this is not the most deformed picture of the bill—the means by which these formidable powers are to be executed, are still more dangerous and alarming. The collectors and custom house officers (famous in history for acts of oppression) may call to their aid military force, whenever they see fit, without control or responsibility. This prostrates at once the liberty of the people; it is executing civil process by military power, where no actual resistance has been made to the civil authority. There is no shield interposed between the breast of the citizen and the bayonet of the soldier; all depends on the discretion of a custom house officer—a host of petty tyrants will desolate the land and woe be to him who shall incur their resentment—they have only to point out an individual as an object of suspicion, and the military force raised to defend his rights, may assault his castle and seize his person. This strikes at the root of our free institutions, it is proclaiming martial law, it is repugnant to the constitution & laws of this nation. The constitution invests congress with power "to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union." Military force cannot be resorted to originally not even the militia force; much less can a mercenary army be at once called in. Within this section a military force can only be used when the civil power has been found to be incompetent. The act of Congress passed during the first administration, to give effect to this constitutional provision, expressly requires a judicial certificate from a Judge of the U. S. that the civil authority is incompetent, before the militia can be "called forth."—But the bill before us contains no such provision—military force may be resorted to in all cases at the discretion of the collectors. And let me ask, if it has been reserved for these gentlemen formerly so watchful of the liberty of the people, so alarmed at every extension of executive power, *ad mare* to destroy the one and extend the other, than they have ever accused their opponents of intending?—I move, sir, that this bill be amended, by striking out its first section.

(Debate to be continued.)

Several gentlemen have this day arrived from Buffalo, and Lewistown, with what of their valuable effects they could bring, not feeling it safe to remain longer on the frontier. They inform that the British and Indians, about 3000 strong, are approaching, and that there is nothing to oppose them.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

On Sunday last Mr. R. M. Pannoy and son, Dr. Trowbridge and lady, crossed at Black Rock into Canada, on a visit; the party had been on shore a short time, and the ferry boat was about returning with a number of militia, which came up from Fort George, when they were hailed by a party of British militia on sleighs, but the boat paying no attention, they fired into the boat and killed Mr. Merrill, one of the ferry men; when the boat returned to the shore, and the men in the boat were taken prisoners; among the prisoners were Richard Pannoy and Luke Drape of this village. The party were commanded by two British regular officers, Mr. Pannoy and Dr. Trowbridge obtained a boat above Fort Erie, and crossed over in safety. Mrs. Trowbridge was permitted by the officer to return.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

Albany Register—Extra.

December 24, 1813.

A gentleman direct from Buffalo, has furnished the editor with the following alarming and melancholy intelligence.

The gentleman states, that he left Buffalo on Tuesday morning last. That on Sunday morning, FORT NIAGARA was taken by STORM, by a British force consisting of about 3,000 regulars, militia and their savage allies: That there were only THREE who had the good fortune to escape from the Fort, the remainder having it believed been put to the sword.

This horrid massacre was followed up on the part of the British, by the burning of every house between Niagara & Manchester, also the entire villages of Lewistown, Manchester and Foscara. The extent of the massacre was not known but it was ascertained that the families of St. John Cole and Mullens were among those which were massacred by the Indians. It is expected that Buffalo would momentarily share a similar fate.

Such are the outlines of our intelligence—God grant that it may not prove so disastrous as we are at present led to believe. If this news be true, which we reiterate our prayers to Heaven, that it may not be, what a melancholy proof does it exhibit of the want of wisdom, foresight and policy, on the part of our government. What military genius under similar circumstances ever had the temerity to march like *Wilkinson* (he obeyed orders however) through an enemy's territory, leaving fortified places, well garrisoned in the rear. To this wretched policy do we owe the massacre, which it has become our painful duty to announce to our fellow citizens.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & PINDELL,

Present their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage since they commenced business. As they intend dissolving partnership in the course of six or seven weeks, and wish to have their business speedily closed, they now request the favor of all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts, or settle the same by note.

Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1814.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will expose to sale, on Friday the 27th January next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of James Simmons, near Mount Pleasant Ferry. Part of the personal property of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over ten dollars credit of six months, upon bond with good and sufficient security being given, with interest from the day of sale; and for that sum cash.

Sa. of Ball, Benjamin Welch, December 29.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY. About 17 years old, and a native of Africa. He has always been employed upon a house and is a very good waiter. The name of the printer. December 29.

Several gentlemen have this day arrived from Buffalo, and Lewistown, with what of their valuable effects they could bring, not feeling it safe to remain longer on the frontier. They inform that the British and Indians, about 3000 strong, are approaching, and that there is nothing to oppose them.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE.

On Sunday last Mr. R. M. Pannoy and son, Dr. Trowbridge and lady, crossed at Black Rock into Canada, on a visit; the party had been on shore a short time, and the ferry boat was about returning with a number of militia, which came up from Fort George, when they were hailed by a party of British militia on sleighs, but the boat paying no attention, they fired into the boat and killed Mr. Merrill, one of the ferry men; when the boat returned to the shore, and the men in the boat were taken prisoners; among the prisoners were Richard Pannoy and Luke Drape of this village. The party were commanded by two British regular officers, Mr. Pannoy and Dr. Trowbridge obtained a boat above Fort Erie, and crossed over in safety. Mrs. Trowbridge was permitted by the officer to return.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

Albany Register—Extra.

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Legislature of MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 21.

The house having adjourned this day, a number of the members, but there not being sufficient number to form the members present adjourned to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The speaker with a members attended, but not being present, adjourned to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The house met. The speaker delivered from sundry inhabitants of the county, praying the establishment of a bank in the town of Annapolis, and referred. The speaker laid before the court, relative to the case of the Judge, referred. The clerk of the court, the following complaint against the Executive. Council Chamber. GENTLEMEN. In the course of the number of the militia states volunteered the defence of point threatened with attack were accepted by the

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months, upon bond with
at, security being given,
on the day of sale, at
1, 1814.

for Sale.
Y NEGRO BOY,
old, and a slave for life,
been employed where a
very good waiter. He
1, 1814.

Thurs. Dec. 23.
A fire broke out in Portsmouth,
N. H. Wednesday evening last, be-
tween the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock,
and destroyed between 250 and 300
buildings. It was visible from this
town.
The following are all the particu-
lars we have been able to learn of
this distressing event before our pa-
per went to press.
Extract of a letter from a gentle-
man dated Hampton, Dec. 23, 11
A. M. to the editors of the Pat-
riarch.
I have just returned from Ports-
mouth, which exhibits a scene from
the ravages of last night's fire, that
beggars all description. I have on-
ly time while the stage stops to say,
that about TWO HUNDRED and
FIFTY BUILDINGS, (some com-
pute it at 300) WERE BURNED.
I swept off every building in Back-
street—all Daniel's as far as Wa-
ter-st. Court-st. as far as Brick
Market—one third of Broad-st. as
far as Mark Blunt's—the stores on
the Pier—Langdon's Wharf, and
Baker's Wharf—Dr. Smith's
Wharf—Driscoll's Wharf—North
side of Long Wharf—North side of
Fas-st.—Atkinson-st. as far as Ge-
d-st.—Washington-st. from Ste-
phen Wiggins' store to widow Chase's
—all Ark Lane—Sheaf-st. both sides
—all Penallow Square—west side
of Rose-Mary's Lane, &c.—These
particulars are indefinite, but will
give some idea of the extent of the
calamity.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1814.

CELEBRATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

The deliverance of Germany is ef-
fectuated—the emancipation of Europe is
secured—national independence is es-
tablished. We are saved from the chains
prepared for us, which the sinister views
of many, were ready to rivet. These
auspicious events ought to fill the hearts
of all true patriots and philanthropists,
with joy and exultation. They ought
to be celebrated by the friends of free-
dom, as the second birth of our inde-
pendence; as the final coming of that
day which dawned in Russia.
For the performance of this duty,
equally sacred and delightful, it has
been resolved by some of the friends
of national independence and American
liberty, now at Annapolis, where the
glad tidings were first received, to as-
semble at that place on Tuesday the
18th day of January next, and celebrate
by a public expression of their joy and
thankfulness, this signal and, as may
be justly hoped, final triumph of the
cause of mankind.
All who partake of the sentiments
which give rise to this celebration are
invited to join in it. Suitable arrange-
ments will be made by a committee ap-
pointed for the purpose.

Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 27.
The house having adjourned until
this day, a number of the members
met, but there not being present a
sufficient number to form a quorum,
the members present adjourned until
to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.
The speaker with a number of
members attended, but a quorum
not being present, adjourned until
to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.
The house met. The proceedings
of Thursday, Monday and Tuesday
were read.
Mr. Waller delivers a petition
from sundry inhabitants of Somerset
county, praying the establishment of
a bank in the town of Salisbury.
Read and referred.
The speaker laid before the house
a report of the clerk of Charles
county court, relative to the atten-
dances of the judges. Read and re-
ferred.
The clerk of the senate delivers
the following communication from
the Executive.

Council Chamber, Dec. 23, 1813.

GENTLEMEN.
In the course of the last spring a
number of the militia of adjoining
States volunteered their services for
the defence of points of Maryland
threatened with attack, and they
were accepted by our officers.

When their pay bills were for-
warded to this department, they
were rejected, because the law did
not authorize their employment, and
however, in any similar emergency,
the services of our fellow citizens of
other States might be of essential
benefit to us, the propriety of au-
thorizing their acceptance, and an
allowance to them of the pay and
rations given to our own militia, is
respectfully submitted.

In adding upon the subject, the
legislature will of course take into con-
sideration the propriety of directing
payment to those who have already
been in our service. Most of them
were employed in Cecil county, at
a time when the enemy was there in
considerable force, and the most
honourable testimony has been borne
to their good conduct.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obt. servts.,
LEV. WINDER.

Which was read, and on motion
by Mr. Wilson, referred to the com-
mittee on that part of the former
communication of the executive,
which relates to the defenceless and
unprotected situation in which the
State has been left by the General
Government, the calamities of the
war, and the means of defence.

The clerk of the senate delivers
the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor and
Council cause an index to be made
to all acts and resolutions of the Gen-
eral Assembly passed since the year
seventeen hundred and ninety-nine,
with references to the sessions, chap-
ters and sections, and that the same be
printed, bound up, and distributed,
with such of the acts of the present
session as are required to be furnis-
hed to the several courts and judges
thereof.

By order
THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.
Which was read.
Adjourned.

Highly Important INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday morning arrived in our bar-
bour, the Br. three masted schr. Bram-
ble, flag vessel, 40 days from Fal-
mouth. By a gentleman who landed
from the schooner, we have been polit-
ly favoured with the following ex-
tracts from London papers to the 6th
November, which were on board the
vessel, and hasten to lay them be-
fore our readers.

Despatches for government were re-
ceived, and immediately forwarded to Wash-
ington.

Bavaria has declared in favour of
Russia—Dresden has fallen—A
grand illumination throughout Eng-
land between the 6th and 10th Nov.

The force now in the Bay consists of the
Dragon 74, Com. Barrie, the Sophia
and Action brig. 18 guns each, and
the schooner Erie, a tender to the
squadron; the Armide frigate cruiz-
ing outside the Capes.

The Canoe schr. arrived at the Capes on
the 26th from Halifax. Sailed in
company with Adm. Warren, with 8
or 10 sail of ships of war; parted
with them in the lat. of the Dela-
ware, the Adm. being bound to Ber-
muda.

EXTRACTS

From London Papers to November 6.
DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BUONA-
PARTE.

With the loss of 82,000 men, 180
pieces of cannon, Leipzig taken, &c.
First battle—After a hard and
anguinary action, which continued
for some hours, Ney was defeated
with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second battle—This battle, fought
on the same day as the first, was
equally well contested and bloody.
But at length Buonaparte succeeded
in breaking through the centre of
the Prince of Schwartzburg's army,
by bringing up the whole of his
cavalry, under Murat. The allies
then brought up their reserve, and
drove Buonaparte back upon the
point he occupied before he pierced
the Prince of Schwartzburg's cen-
tre—The battle terminated at night,
and both armies remained in sight of
each other, without either having
gained any material advantage—On
the 17th October they prepared for
the more important battle that was
to take place on the next day.

Third battle—On the 18th the al-
lies having collected and concentra-
ted all their forces under the Crown

Prince and Blucher, and the Prince
of Schwartzburg, attacked Buona-
parte in all his positions—the
fight with the determination, the
desperation, that a man may be sup-
posed to have, who feels that his
own perhaps depends upon the is-
sue of the conflict—But his obsti-
nacy, his talents, his skill, were un-
availing. He was defeated with
the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly
300 pieces of cannon.

Leipzig stormed, without giving
the enemy a day's respite. The al-
lies advanced to Leipzig the day af-
ter their glorious victory, and after
a most bloody resistance took it by
storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a
great number of cannon, ammunition,
&c. &c.

Thus in four days, Buonaparte's
army was reduced one half, a more
rapid and enormous loss than he sus-
tained in the same space of time
even in his calamitous campaign in
Russia.

Loss on 16th, by Ney, 12,000
do. 18th, by Buonaparte, 40,000
do. 19th, storming Leipzig, 30,000
Total 82,000

Driven from Leipzig, Buonaparte
attempted to retreat by Erfurt, the
direct road to the Rhine. He found
the road was already occupied by
his conquerors. His retreat to Er-
furt was cut off. He then, with the
wreck and remnant of his army, took
the road towards Brunswick, thus
removing further from his resources
and his reinforcements. The allies
are in pursuit of him, and he is des-
tined, we trust, to experience fresh
disasters and defeats.

The last dispatch from Sir Charles
Stuart, is dated at Leipzig, Oct. 19th
from which the following are extracts.

MY LORD.
"Europe at length approaches her
deliverance, and England may trium-
phantly look forward to reap, in con-
junction with her allies, that glory
her unexampled and steady efforts in
the common cause so justly entitles
her to receive.

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of
some abler pen to detail to your
Lordships the splendid events of these
two last days; but in endeavouring
to relate the main facts, to send them
off without a moment's delay, I shall
best do my duty, postponing more de-
tailed accounts until a first opportunity."

"The victory of Gen. Blucher, up-
on the 16th, has been followed, on
the 18th, by that of the whole of the
combined forces over the army of
Buonaparte in the neighbourhood of
Leipzig.

"The collective loss of above 100
pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand
men, an immense number of prison-
ers, the desertion of the whole
Saxon army, also the Bavarian and
Wurtemberg troops, consisting of ar-
tillery, cavalry, and infantry, many
generals, among whom are Regnier,
Vallery, Brune, Bertrand and many
others, are some of the first fruits of
this glorious day."

"The capture, by assault, of the
town of Leipzig, this morning, the
magazines, artillery, and stores, of
the place, with the king of Saxony,
and all his court, the garrison and
rear guard of the French army, all
the enemy's wounded, (the number
of which exceed 30,000 men,) the
narrow escape of Buonaparte, who
fled from Leipzig at 9 o'clock; the
allies entering at 11 o'clock; the
complete overthrow (désastre) of the
French army, who are endeavoring
to escape in all directions, and who
are still surrounded, are the next
objects of exultation.

"The further result your lord-
ship can but arrive at from an ac-
count of our military positions.

Here follows an account of the sit-
uation of the allied armies.
P. S. To the above dispatch.
On the field of battle this day, an
officer arrived from Gen. Tottenborn,
bringing the information of the sur-
render of Bremen to the corps under
his orders and keys of the town,
which were presented by the Prince
Royal to the Emperor of Russia.

(Signed) C. STEWART.

London, Nov. 4.
The Prince Regent's Speech to both
Houses of Parliament.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
It is with the deepest regret that
I am again obliged to announce to
you the continuance of his Majesty's
lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success
with which it has pleased Divine
Providence to bless his Majesty's
arms, and those of his allies, in the
course of the present campaign, has
been productive of the most impor-
tant consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive
victory, obtained near Vittoria, has
been followed by the advance of the
allied forces to the Pyrenees. As the
repulse of the enemy in every attempt
to regain the ground he had been
compelled to abandon, by the reduc-
tion of the fortress of St. Sebastian,
and finally by the establishment of
the allied army on the frontier of
France.

In this series of brilliant operations
you will have observed, with the
highest satisfaction, the consummate
skill and ability of the great Comman-
der-in-Chief, Marshal Wellington, and
the steadiness and unconquerable
spirit which have been equally dis-
played by the troops of the three na-
tions united under his command.

The termination of the armistice
in the North of Europe, and the de-
claration of war by the Emperor of
Austria against France, have been
most happily accompanied by a sys-
tem of cordial union and concert
amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even
surpassed those expectations, which
it was calculated to excite.
By the signal victories obtained
over the French armies in Sillesia, at
Culm, and at Dennewitz, the efforts
of the enemy to penetrate into the
heart of the Austrian and Prussian
territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been follow-
ed by a course of operations, com-
bined with so much judgment, and
executed with such consummate pru-
dence, vigor and ability, as to have
led in their result, not only to the dis-
comfiture of all those projects which
the ruler of France had so presum-
ptuously announced on the renewal of
the contest, but to the capture and
destruction of the greater part of the
army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no ex-
ample of victories more splendid and
decisive than those which have been
recently achieved in Saxony. Whilst
the perseverance and gallantry dis-
played by the allied forces, of every
description, engaged in this conflict,
have excited to the highest pitch of
glory their military character, you
will, I am persuaded, agree with me,
in rendering the full tribute of ap-
plause to those sovereigns and prin-
ces, who, in this sacred cause of na-
tional independence, have so emi-
nently distinguished themselves as
the leaders of the armies of their
respective nations.

With such a prospect before you,
I am satisfied that I may rely with
the greatest confidence on your dis-
position to enable me to afford the
necessary assistance in support of a
system of alliance, which originating
chiefly in the magnanimous and dis-
interested views of the emperor of
Russia, and followed up as it has been
with corresponding energy by the
other allied powers, has produced a
change the most momentous in the
affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several
conventions which I have concluded
with the Northern powers, to be laid
before you, as soon as the ratifica-
tions of them shall have been duly
exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you,
that I have concluded a treaty of al-
liance and concert with the Emperor
of Austria, and that the powerful
league already formed, has received
an important addition of force by
the declaration of Bavaria against
France.

I am confident you will view with
particular satisfaction, the renewal
of the ancient connexion with the
Austrian Government; and that
justly appreciating all the value of
the accession of that great power to
the common cause, you will be pre-
pared, as far as circumstances may
permit, to enable me to support his
imperial Majesty in the vigorous
prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and
the U. States of America still con-
tinues; but I have the satisfaction to
inform you that the measures adopt-
ed by the government of the U. S.
for the conquest of Canada have been
frustrated by the valor of his maj-
esty's troops, and by the zeal and loy-
alty of his American subjects.—
Whilst, Great Britain in conjunction
with her allies, is exerting her ut-
most strength against the common
enemy of independent nations it
must be matter of deep regret to
find an additional enemy in the go-
vernment of a country, whose real
interest in the issue of this great
contest must be the same as our
own.

It is known to the world that this
country was not the aggressor in this
war; I have not hitherto seen any
disposition on the part of the go-
vernment of the U. States to close
it, of which I could avail myself,

consistently with a due attention to
the interests of his Majesty's sub-
jects. I am at all times ready to en-
ter into discussion with any govern-
ment for a conciliatory adjustment
of the differences between the two
countries, upon principles of perfect
reciprocity, not inconsistent with
the established maxims of public
law and with the maritime rights of
the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates
for the services of the ensuing year
to be laid before you. I regret the
necessity of so large an expendi-
ture, which I am confident however
you will judge to be unavoidable,
when the extent and nature of our
military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readi-
ness to furnish such supplies as the
public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improv-
ed and flourishing state of our com-
merce; & I trust that the abundant
harvest which we have received
from the bountiful hand of provi-
dence during the present year, will
afford material relief to his Majesty's
people, and produce a considerable
augmentation in many branches of
the revenue.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I congratulate you on the deci-
ded conviction which now happily
prevails throughout so large a por-
tion of Europe, that the war in
which the allied powers are engaged
against the ruler of France is a war
of necessity; and that his views of
universal dominion can only be de-
feated by combined and determined
resistance. The public spirit and
national enthusiasm which have suc-
cessively accomplished the deliverance
of the Kingdoms of Spain & Portugal,
& of the Russian empire, now equally
animate the German people; and we
may justly entertain the fullest con-
fidence, that the same perseverance
on their part will ultimately lead to
the same glorious result.—I cannot
but deplore most deeply the contin-
uance of this extended warfare, and
of all those miseries which the im-
mutable ambition of the ruler of France
has so long inflicted upon Europe.—
No disposition to require from France
sacrifices of any description, incon-
sistent with her honour or just pre-
tensions as a nation, will ever be,
on my part, or on that of his Maj-
esty's allies, an obstacle to peace.—
The restoration of that great blessing,
upon principles of justice, and equal-
ity has never ceased to be my anxious
wish; but I am fully convinced that
it can only be obtained by a contin-
uance of those efforts which have al-
ready delivered so large a part of
Europe from the power of the ene-
my.

To the firmness and perseverance
of this country these advantages may
in a great degree be ascribed. Let
this consideration animate us to new
exertions, and we shall thus, I trust,
be enabled to bring this long and ar-
duous contest to a conclusion which
will be consistent with the Indepen-
dence of all nations engaged in it,
and with the general security of
Europe.

A messenger from the Elbe is just
arrived, with an account of a fresh
victory, gained on the 23d ult. over
the enemy.

"They lost 5000 men made pri-
soners, 25 general officers, and 40
pieces of cannon. This is supposed
to be a victory over Davoust. This
intelligence comes also from the
Wezer as well as the Elbe."

Globe.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public
sale, on Friday the 14th of January
next, his farm on the south side of Se-
vern River, containing 4351 acres of
well improved land, as to buildings, or-
chards, &c.

About one half of said farm is cleared
arable land, the balance in wood.
Any person desirous of seeing said
farm or the outlines or boundaries of
the same will have them shown by ap-
plying to the subscriber, on the head
of Severn.

The above described land is situate
directly on the River Severn, five miles
from Annapolis.
AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.
January 1, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained let-
ters of administration on the personal
estate of John Hall, late of Anne Arun-
del county, deceased, request all per-
sons having claims against said estate
to present the same, legally authenti-
cated, and those who are indebted to the
said estate to make immediate pay-
ment.

Sarah Hall, J. Adams,
Benjamin Welch,
December 28.

FROM A LONDON PAPER—OCT. 14.

Copy of a letter from his royal highness the Crown Prince, to his majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

"As long as your imperial majesty acted, or caused others to act, against me only, directly, I deemed it proper to oppose to you nothing but calmness or silence; but now, when the note of the Duke of Bassano to M. D'Olson endeavors to throw between the king and me the same firebrand of discord which facilitated to your majesty the entrance in Spain, all ministerial relations have been broken, I address myself directly to you, for the purpose of reminding you of the faithful and open conduct of Sweden, even in the most difficult times.

"The communications which M. Signol was charged to make, by order of your imperial majesty, the king caused it to be replied, that Sweden, convinced that it was only to you, sire, that she owed the loss of Finland, could never believe in your friendship for her, unless you procured Norway to be given to her, to indemnify her for the mischief which your policy had caused her.

"A hundred Swedish ships had been captured and more than 200 seamen put in irons, when this government saw itself compelled to cause a piratical to be seized, who under the French flag, entered our very ports, to carry off our ships, and to insult our confidence in treaties.

"The Duke of Bassano says, that your majesty did not provoke the war with Russia; and yet, sire, your majesty passed the Niemen with 400,000 men.

"From the moment when your majesty plunged into the interior of that empire the issue was no longer doubtful. The emperor Alexander and the king, already in the month of Aug. foresaw the termination of the campaign, and its prodigious results. All military combinations seemed to guarantee that your majesty would be a prisoner—You escaped that danger, sire; but your army, the flower of France, of Germany, and of Italy, exists no more! There lie unburied the brave men who served France at Fleurus: Frenchmen who conquered in Italy, who survived the burning climate of Egypt, and who fixed victory under your colors at Marengo, at Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland!

"May your soul be softened, sire, at this heart-rending picture; but should it be necessary to complete the effect, recollect also the death of some more than a million of Frenchmen, lying on the field of honor, victims of the wars which your majesty has undertaken.

"Your majesty invokes your rights to the friendship of the king! Permit me to remind you, sire, of the little value your majesty attached to it, at times when a reciprocity of sentiment would have been very useful to Sweden. When the king, after having lost Finland wrote to your majesty to beg you to preserve for Sweden the Isles of Aland, you replied to him, 'I apply to the emperor Alexander—he is great and generous!' and to fill up the measure of your indifference, you caused to be inserted in the official journal (Moniteur of the 21st of Sept. 1810) at the moment of my departure for Sweden, that there had been an interregnum in that kingdom, during which the English were carrying on their commerce with impunity.

"The king broke off from the coalition of 1792, because it was the object of that coalition to partition France, and he would have no hand in the dismemberment of that fine monarchy; he was led to that measure, a monument of his political wisdom, as much by his attachment to the French people, as by a wish to heal the wounds of the kingdom. That wise & virtuous policy, founded on the principle that every nation has a right to govern itself by its own laws, its usages, and its own will, is the very same which regulates him at the present moment.

"Your system, sire, would interdict to nations the exercise of that right which they have received from nature—that of trading with each other, of mutually assisting each other, of corresponding and living in peace; and yet the very existence of Sweden depends upon an extension of commercial relations, without which she would be insufficient for her own subsistence.

"Far from perceiving in the conduct of the king any change of system, every enlightened and impartial man will find in it nothing but the continuation of a just and steady policy, which was manifested at a period when the sovereigns coalized against the liberties of France; and which is now pursued with energy,

at a time when the French government continues to conspire against the liberty of nations and of sovereigns.

"I know the good dispositions of the emperor Alexander, and of the cabinet of St. James towards peace—the calamities of the continent demand it, and your majesty ought not to spurn it. Possessed of the finest monarchy upon the earth, would you be always extending its limits, and transmit to an arm less powerful than yours, the wretched inheritance of interminable war? Will not your majesty apply yourself to the healing of the wounds inflicted by a revolution, of which there is nothing left to France but the recollection of its military glory, and real calamities within its interior? Sire, the lessons of history repel the idea of a universal monarchy, and the sentiment of independence may be deadened, but cannot be effaced from the heart of nations. May your majesty weigh all these considerations, and at last really think of that general peace, the prophetic name of which has caused so much blood to flow.

"I was born, sire, in that fine France which you govern; its glory and prosperity can never be indifferent to me; but without ceasing to form wishes for its happiness, I will defend with all the powers of my soul, both the rights of the people who invited me, and the honor of the sovereign who has condescended to call me his son. In this contest between the liberty of the world and oppression, I will say to the Swedes, 'I fight for you and with you, and the wishes of all free nations will accompany our efforts.'

"In politics, sire, neither friend ship nor hatred has place—there are only duties to fulfil towards the nations whom Providence has summoned us to govern; their laws and their privileges are the blessings which are dear to them; and if, in order to preserve them, one is compelled to renounce old connections and family affections, the prince who wishes to perform his duty can never hesitate which course to adopt.

"The Duke of Bassano announces, that your majesty will avoid the éclat of a rupture; but, sire, was it not your majesty who interrupted our commercial relations, by ordering the capture of Swedish vessels in the bosom of peace? Was it not the rigor of your orders which forbid us every kind of communication with the continent for three years, and which, since that period, caused more than 50 Swedish vessels to be detained at Wismar, Rostock, and other ports of the Baltic?

"The Duke of Bassano adds, that your majesty will never change your system, and will consider this as a civil war; which indicates that your majesty means to retain forever Swedish Pomerania, and will not renounce the hope of giving law to Sweden, and thus degrading, without running any risk, the Swedish name and character. By the phrase 'civil war,' you doubtless mean a war between allies, but we know the fate to which you destined them.

"If the events which have occurred for these four months past have induced you to throw upon your generals the disarming and the sending of the Swedish troops of Pomerania as prisoners of war, into France, it will not be so easy to find a pretext to shew that your majesty never wished to confirm the judgment of the council of prizes; and that you did not make particular exceptions against Sweden, even when that tribunal decided in our favor. Besides, sire, no one in Europe will misunderstand the blame which you throw upon your generals.

"The note of the king's minister for foreign affairs, and the answer which M. de Gabre returned on the 4th of Jan. 1812, will prove to you, sire, that his majesty had even anticipated your wishes by setting at liberty all the crews of the privateers. The government afterwards carried its consideration so far, as to send back Portuguese, Algerines and negroes, who, taken on board the same privateers, called themselves the subjects of your majesty. There could not be the slightest reason, therefore, why your majesty should not have ordered the return of the Swedish officers and soldiers, and yet they still groan under confinement.

"With regard to the threats contained in the note of the Duke of Bassano; and the 40,000 men whom your majesty intends giving to Denmark, I do not think it becomes me to enter into discussions on these subjects; and the rather, because I doubt very much, whether the king of Denmark can avail himself of that succor.

"With regard to my personal ambition—it is lofty, I acknowledge;

it has for its object to serve the cause of humanity, and to secure the independence of the Scandinavian Peninsula—to attain that end, I coincide in the justice of that cause which the king has commanded me to defend, upon the perseverance of the nation, and the fidelity of its allies.

(Signed) CHARLES JEAN.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situated in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Pease, Basil Sheppard, and others, situated on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER, Administrator, c. t. A. December 22.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received at her shop in West-street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress.

Shoes & Slippers,

Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.

N. B. At the same place, a few prime saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS. Annapolis, December 22.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, 'An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.'—A greably to the following Table:

If \$100 stamp of	5 cts.
Above 100 & not exceeding 200	10 cts.
200	25 cts.
500	50 cts.
1000	75 cts.
1500	1 00
2000	1 50
3000	2 00
4000	2 50
5000	3 00
6000	3 50
7000	4 00
8000	4 50
9000	5 00

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

Prize	of	\$
1	of	40,000
1	of	30,000
1	of	20,000
2	of	10,000
5	of	5,000
15	of	1,000
20	of	500
50	of	100
100	of	50
500	of	20
11250	of	12

Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$1,000

First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12

First drawn ticket on the 20th day

First do. 25th do. 10,000

First do. 35th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 30,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book-Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the revolutionary right of Ann M. Hobb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck.

WILL HEDB. Prince George's county, 2 Dec. 1st, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery

30,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

Prize	of	\$
1	of	30,000
2	of	20,000
3	of	20,000
10	of	10,000
20	of	5,000
50	of	1,000
100	of	500
500	of	20
11000	of	10

11,687 Prizes.

Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:

1st 10,000 blanks each \$10

1st and 50th day each 5,000

entitled to 600

1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days

1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62

1st drawn 25th day 1,000

1st drawn 35th day 10,000

1st drawn 55th day 20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$8, to be had at George Shaw's Book-Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

Washington County, 2 July 15th, 1813.

H. W. STULL.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Order, BENJ. GRAY, CLK.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Order, L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON

for wearing.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf.

For Sale,

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,

THE COURT'S CHARGE

To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's REPLY.

ALSO,

The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in this city, Samuel Hatfield, Gresham Towner, James Crawford, and William Whitstead, soldiers of the 36th regiment U. S. Infantry.

Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 18th December. Towner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold to speech. Crawford 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark skin, black eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer; he will probably again wish to enlist. Whitstead is about 5 feet 2 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officer in the service of the United States.

HUGH W. DENEALE, 58th Reg. U. S. Infantry, December 22.

NEW GOODS

H. C. MUNROE,

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of

American and London Superfine

cond and Coarse Cloths,

Cassimeres, Velvets and Corda,

Flannels, Molesters and Coatings,

Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4,

Striped do,

Carpet and Carpeting,

Russia and Irish sheeting,

Marseilles, Quills,

3-4 2-4, and 3-4 Irish Diaper,

Shirting, Cotton,

Irish and German Linen,

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn,

Hosiery,

Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves,

Ribbons,

White and Coloured Florence,

White Satin,

Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

ALSO

Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries

All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

Like-wise

100 Lbs. of Piece Sugar,

For Cash, at the Factory Price,

Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any named trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN, December 1.

ANAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for scabs and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis pamphlets containing cautions of encares, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book-Store, Price, \$1.50 in Board—\$2.00 F. and

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the

and Mode in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the

DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Committee.

Sw.

December 22.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

Sw.

(VOL. LXXI.)

PRINTED AND FOR

BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNA

Price—Three Dollars per

Ma. KILGOUR'S SP

On the special report of the

of Elections, relative to the

ny Election.

(REPORTED FOR THE

Mr. Speaker,

I have nothing to

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1814.

No. 82.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MA. KILGOUR'S SPEECH

On the special report of the Committee
of Elections, relative to the Allegany
Election.

[REPORTED FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.]

Mr. Speaker,

I have nothing to fear from an exclusion from the discussion and decision of this question of all party feeling and prejudice, for which purpose the gentleman from the city of Baltimore has so earnestly appealed to this house. I am ready to meet gentlemen in a calm and temperate investigation of this subject, as to the best mode by which its merits can be fairly brought into the view of this honorable body. This it has commenced, and so I am willing it should terminate. But this subject has taken a very different course out of doors; since the issue of the Allegany election, such has been the tempest into which the public mind has been thrown for purposes, in which regard to the welfare or interest of the state has no share, that it seemed to threaten a revolution and convulsion in the state. Who are the persons, sir, who have been busied in creating these alarms? in carrying their appeals from the judgment to the fears of their adversaries, to secure a decision of this question favorable to their views & interests; who have re-echoed this outcry against usurpation through the state? not the voters of the 4th district of Allegany, whose votes have been set aside, for they have hitherto remained silent, not those who labouring under the feelings of violated right, by a firm and dignified effort are resolved to maintain them, but they are political tide-waiters, candidates for some species of party notice and distinction, who are to be met with at every corner, proclaiming popular vengeance upon those who dare freely to exercise their judgments, and who when the hour arrives for the execution of their sanguinary threats, sculk to their holes and hiding places, to seek refuge from the eye of disdain and finger of scorn pointed at them by those whose perseverance in their duty have caused their base and shallow artifices to recoil upon themselves. Conscious rectitude, Mr. Speaker, is the safest guide, when real calamities threaten, and when real dangers environ us in politics as well as private life. What a mortifying & degrading reflection then must it be to those who shall ignominiously abandon their rights, yielding to the empty threats of these vile minions of faction, when they shall afterwards see that even a show of resistance would exhibit them in their true character of infamy and cowardice. I will not, sir, harbour a suspicion that such attempts to fetter the free exercise of judgment can have any influence within these walls; for myself, sir, I can say, that if in the laws of my country, nor in myself, I can find protection in the enjoyment of this privilege, I shall have the consolation, though a melancholy one, of not having surrendered it without an effort to maintain it. Peculiar circumstances have given rise to the extraordinary points which have been made use of to clog and embarrass this question, (in itself plain, and not calculated to produce any great degree of interest or feeling) with difficulties which quickly vanish before a close and impartial view of the subject. Questions similar in their nature have before occurred in this state without scarcely a murmur of discontent or remonstrance being heard; its importance then is entirely fictitious & deceptive, growing out of the sinister and malicious designs of the unprincipled scramble for place and notice.

The Gentleman from the city of

Baltimore has said, if the report of

the committee is adopted, the people

of the state of Maryland had

better select for their representatives

casuists and sophists to form and

enforce their law; if such a state of

things should ever arise, the peo-

ple of the city of Baltimore could not be better represented than they are in their present member.

The first question presented by the report of the committee for the consideration of this house, is—

Have a majority of the presiding judges the power to make a return under the 15th clause of the election law? If in the delegation of any power to a body, that power must be exercised by unanimous consent, unless words of restriction particularly prescribing the mode of its exercise are added, we at one blow cut up by the roots all those rules of construction which have guided mankind for ages past, and remove the main pillar which supports all republican institutions. In looking over our jurisprudence, the case of a jury forcibly arrests the attention of every one, from its singularity. This institution which has been justly considered one of the safest strong-holds of freedom, an asylum where injured innocence and violated right, in a country not sunk low in depravity, may always find a refuge from persecution, oppression or injustice, the law requires an unanimous consent. From the nature and principles of this institution it will be seen, that the authors of it thought it necessary to guard against, as far as they could, the difficulties necessarily consequent upon this mode of decision, which arises from the great variety of sentiment which is apt to pervade all ranks of mankind, on all subjects whose principles are not immutably and unchangeably fixed, either from the nature of things or universal consent; for here, sir, where an unanimous consent is required, the law, that the object of it might not be defeated, seems in some measure to have taken away the free exercise of the judgment, the loss of nourishment and comfort being the penalty of a long perseverance in an opinion different from that of any one of his associates. The reasons of this principle in this institution are obvious—it is the *Aegis* which protects the life, liberty and property of the citizen; it is a tribunal from which there is no appeal, unless you fasten upon the jurors the blackest crimes which can stigmatise the character of man; crimes which, except in few instances, can only be known to the Searcher of Hearts.

What analogy then, sir, is there between this tribunal and the one composed of the presiding judges in a county, arguing upon the reason of the thing, excluding from our view the positive restrictive words, by which the powers of a jury are regulated, and which are not to be found in the election law; there is no-one principle common to both these tribunals; from the one, in most instances, there is no appeal; in the case of the other, remedy treads upon the heels of wrong in quick succession. The rights entrusted to the care of the former are more numerous and important, and if violated with its sanction, are in most cases remediless; and those entrusted to the care of the latter of comparatively no moment, and if violated with its sanction, the injury is only temporary, the remedy is always at hand.

We are yet to be informed, sir, for what important object construction and interpretation of language is to be turned from its usual channel to make an unanimous consent necessary in the returning judges; why a variance of opinion among them would work such great injury to the state, for I can see no consequence of the kind which would flow from it. In the constitution of the United States as well as that of the state of Maryland, in granting and reserving powers, words by restriction or qualification are seldom added, unless where those powers are to be exercised in a different way than by a majority. By looking at the constitution it will be seen, that all the higher and most important powers of government are exercised in this way, without any restrictive words or powers, the use of which may involve the destiny or existence of our republic. The power given to congress to declare war, to lay taxes, &c. are given only in general terms, & yet it is well known that a majority is competent to their exercise, and all the higher powers

of our state government rest in the same way, upon common usage, common construction, and the nature of the thing; yet, sir, the returns from the presiding judges in the different counties, which return is liable to be altered and corrected immediately by a superior tribunal, we are told requires an unanimous consent, which certainly produces endless delays, and defeat entirely the object of the election law, which seemed to have been to secure an election, which could not be the case unless there was a regular return. That a majority of any body is competent to exercise any power vested in them, unless particularly restricted, grows out of the nature of society; a principle which grows out of the form of our government, and diffuses itself through every branch of it, inherent in and incorporated in the possession of every power. And, sir, it must not only be for important purposes of wisdom and justice, that this right is to be taken away, but by the most express specific words. Instances are not wanting in our state constitution, as well as the constitution of the U. States, which will show, that where a power is to be used in any other way than by a majority, the mode is specifically prescribed. To give a different construction to the 15th section of the law, according to which, gentlemen say, the judges there mentioned are mere ministerial officers, would be not only an absurdity in itself, but directly at variance with the 6th section of the law, which by extending the power to hold the election to a variety of persons, seems to have intended, with the utmost circumspection, to guard against a failure of the election in the county—directly then in the teeth of this provision is this construction, which places it within the power of a single presiding judge in the county to entirely by delay defeat the whole election by refusing to give his signature to the return.

This brings me to my second position, to wit: that the presiding judges have a right to enquire into the qualifications of their associates. There is no part of the election law which enables the presiding judges to fix, with any certainty, upon the persons who held the election, because of the number of persons to whom the right of holding them is extended under the 6th section of the law. Nothing then, sir, can be more clear, that from the numberless modes by which fraud and imposition might be practised upon them, by too easy a recognition of a person as a judge, who might present himself as such, then that it was intended by the framers of the law, in order to give all its provisions full effect, to give to the majority of the presiding judges an extensive discretion, to make use of those reasonable sources of information furnished by the time and circumstances attending the election, to ascertain with that certainty required by such an occasion, who were the legally qualified judges.

The leading object of the law was to secure an election certainly in every county; hence the particularity with which it has guarded against a defeat of that object, by the negligence or incapacity of any one set of judges to hold the election, so that the people can not be deprived of their right to the elective franchise, unless they pleased to deprive themselves of it. That security, then, of having an election is virtually destroyed, if the judges in the several districts are only amenable to this house, for their errors or their crimes; because a manifestly illegal return of a presiding judge in one district, might give to members a seat here to do acts affecting the general interest of the state, which might have been easily rectified. The body of presiding judges, would gentlemen concede to them common sense, which really, according to their account of them, they do not seem to do: the making the election so certain, was to the end that the people should be represented from the commencement of the sitting of the legislature, by their rightful agents. If the inferences drawn from the law by the gentlemen, on the other side of the house, the certainty of elections & a fair representation of

the people, would be at opposite points with each other, which never could have been anticipated by the framers of the law. If the presiding judges, being these mere ministerial officers, were bound to receive a statement of polls from any person who bore the exterior or ostensible marks of his office, or from any person who might please to call himself a judge, having no judicial authority, having no power to consider him in any other point of view than that in which he presents himself, with what he might call a statement of the polls, it would be an even chance, if a correct return of the members legally elected by a majority of the votes would be made once in three elections; because it is not only in the power of any person, who has only a colourable pretension to the office of judge, according to this interpretation of the law, but of every other person, to falsify or vitiate a return, and give to the whole state, at least for a time, a different political complexion from the one the law would give. Suppose a presiding judge in any district should attend at the time and place appointed by law, with a statement of the polls differing from both of his associates, and they were to accompany him, protesting against the legality of his return, why these ministerial officers, according to the construction placed upon the law by gentlemen on the other side of the house, have no power to reject the polls offered by the said presiding judge, because they can do no judicial act. It is sufficient that he is *prima facie* a presiding judge. Or suppose, sir, a person should meet the presiding judges, who according to his own account of himself, had conducted the election illegally, & on an inspection of the law, discovered that he and his associates were totally unqualified to hold the election, still his return must be included, because, say gentlemen, without it all the votes which had been given in the county were not returned, and because the presiding judges had no right to exclude any return that is handed to them. If I am asked why these difficulties do not often occur, I answer, because this exposition of the law has not yet received legislative sanction, because many who are to be met with every where in society, disposed to create confusion, have no expectation that they can find refuge in the law for their follies or their crimes. If the election law had confined the appointment of judges to the levy court, then the position that the presiding judges are mere ministerial officers, might have some small share of plausibility; but the law should have gone no farther, their commissions should be their entire qualification. The idea of their being ministerial officers even on this ground, is barely plausible, for the records of the levy court would be conclusive evidence of their appointment and competency to act, yet the presiding judges in this case would be frequently reduced to the dilemma of including in their return the polls of an election in the face of the most glaring error or illegality in the holding it; but the law has not only not confined the appointment of judges to the levy court, but rendered certain qualifications necessary before they enter upon the duties of their office.

It must have been a primary object of the election law, that elections should be attended with as little expense as possible, and that the necessity of new elections should recur as seldom as possible, for nothing is so calculated to produce an excitement in the public mind, hostile to the purposes of justice, as late circumstances have evinced, as the agitation of subjects concerning elections; for had there been a new election in Allegany, there would have been more bitterness of contention, more attempts at unfairness and fraud, than have been in any election since the adoption of the constitution. This object would be entirely defeated by denying to the presiding judges judicial authority; for as any decision is likely to be more correct which has received the sanction of two tribunals, even ceding to both the same share of wisdom; much stronger is this case,

much more is it consistent with reason and justice, that the body constituted by the presiding judges in a district should have a controlling jurisdiction over the decisions of the judges in the several districts, who are presumed to carry to the judgment seat the collected knowledge and experience of the whole of the judges of election in the county. Though this house has reserved to itself the control of their elections, yet in making that reservation, they must have contemplated that the exercise of the power would but seldom devolve upon them, not at all consistent with that frequent interference which must grow out of an interpretation of this law different from the one given by the report of your committee. If the danger and temptation of the abuse of judicial power in the presiding judges, is talked about, is not the danger and temptation greater in the judges of the several districts in a county; so that I conceive, the position of the gentleman cannot be sustained in any view.

The next question presented for the consideration of the house by the report of the committee is, does an exclusion of the polls of any one district in a county from the return, vitiate and set aside the whole election? That the right of the majority to govern, is the basis which supports all our institutions, no one will deny, and that the voice of the majority, when legally & properly declared, ought to be listened to and obeyed, is equally true. For the security of this right of the majority to govern, laws and modes were necessary to be established, for without them the majority would not rule, unless they were at the same time the most strong, the most artful, intriguing, and cunning. These laws could be of no effect unless they were strictly enforced and adhered to; nothing can so completely counteract the object of the law, as the dispensing with any the slightest of its requisites, on the score of its impracticability, its expediency or justice; for one concession will certainly lead to another, until the substance of the law is entirely frittered away. Even if a strict adherence to the law in this case has silenced the majority of the votes intended to be given, it is no unusual thing in our jurisprudence; it is to be seen every day in common life, that individuals and bodies of men have rights to which they forfeit their claim by not pursuing the proper mode to secure the enjoyment of them; and yet no one was ever mad enough to contend, that the laws which were intended to protect such rights should be so modified as retrospectively to meet such cases. Even, I say, sir, if the voice of the majority is silenced for a year, the evil lies in the law, and not in the judges—That law must govern until it is altered and changed by the proper authority. The operation of the election law in this case, even if it has silenced the voice of the majority, may be like many other laws, the strict and uniform enforcement of which is for the public weal, and which may work injustice in some cases. No human system can be free from error; the best we can have are those whose utility to society far outweighs and counterbalances the mischief they sometimes will produce. I would ask those bold declaimers for the rights of the people, how happens it that their patriotism sleeps over the wrongs they are suffering in the conduct of the state? How is it that in their zeal for submission to the voice of the majority their attention is never directed towards that honourable body? Two years now will it have been that they have arrayed themselves in opposition to the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people, resisting and defeating all their plans and projects of reformation; and yet, sir, this sore, this cancer upon the body politic, which if not cut out must eat away the vital principle of its existence, is seldom even complained of even in the calm unimpassioned language of remonstrance, while this return from a single county in the state, has kindled a flame which threatened to consume every thing around it—a return supported by the law and constitution

(For remainder see last page.)

Late Foreign Intelligence

By the *Franklin*, arrived at this Port

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Foreign Office, Nov. 2, 1813.
Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Leipzig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lt. Gen. the hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies. The originals, by his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

Skenditz, Oct. 17.

MY LORD,
The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, 12,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany, on the 14th inst.—When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipzig, at this time the P. Royal was at Gothen, and General Blücher at Helle. The former occupied with his advance guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Mersburg and Schenditz.

General Blücher moved his head quarters on the 14th, to Gross Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipzig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitzsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Helle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Witten, and the left near the Petersberg. Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zorbig.

Gen. Blücher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guard under Marshals Marmont and Ney, and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. This country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent near Radefeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:

The corps of Gen. Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of Gen. Sacken in reserve. The corps of Gen. D'York, was directed to move on the great chaussee, leading to Leipzig, until it reached the village of Giescher, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipzig.

The corps of Gen. St. Priest, arriving from Mersburg, was to follow the corps of Gen. Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wettitz, as also the village of Mockern and Mockau, on their left. At Mockern's most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of York five times, the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a peculiar manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of 8 pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wettitz, and Ilchhausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought up additional number of

troops as Count Langeron, who was charged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Dübener. However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner.

Gen. Klop's cavalry took a battery of 15 guns, and the Cossacks of General Emanuel five. The enemy drew off towards Siegnitz and Pilsen, and passed the Partha River. Gen. Sacken's corps, which supported General Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Buonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of Gen. D'York, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded, among the latter are Cols. Heinritz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Lauret; Majors Schoonand Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took 500 prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are general Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I have Gen. Blücher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men hors de combat.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring, feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship, will I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit, and very eminent services of Gen. Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

I attached Gen. Lowe to General Blücher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My aid-de camp, capt. During, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your Lordship in possession as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the prince royal of Sweden and general Blücher by prince Schwartzburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of general Guilay, prince Maurice, Lichenstein, Thielmann and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markras, and were to move forward on Leipzig; keeping up the communication on one side with Gen. Blücher's army, and on the other these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of Gen. Mereveldt, and the divisions Bianchi Weissenworf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. Gen. Nostitz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the prince of Hesse Homberg, generals Mervefeldt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Gen. Wittgenstein, Kleist and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on the Leipzig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. Gen. Collaredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to Gen. Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Gen. Wittgenstein, Kleist & Kleinau's on Altenburg and Penig.

The army of Gen. Bennigsen from Colditz was to push on Grünau and Wurzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipzig, by Gen. Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th, from the grand army. A report arrived lately night from Gen. Blücher, that Buonaparte had

attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forcing his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 14th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The prince royal who had his head quarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at 2 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfeld, with Gen. Winzingerode's and Gen. Bulow's corps towards mid-day on Gen. Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (though Gen. Blücher's corps was under arms) and as it was also understood Gen. Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma; and part of the prince royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy showed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations; and the hussars of Mecklenburg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipzig; and took three cannon and some prisoners of the bulans of the guards.

The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence which has hitherto so conspicuously favored us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) CHARLES STEWART.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 19, 1813.

My Lord,

It will be my endeavor to give you as succinct and clear account as I am able, first, of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely the movements of the prince royal and general Blücher.

My dispatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by prince Schwartzburg that it was the intention of their majesties, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, & the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neighborhood of Liebert Wolkowitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery exceeding in number 600 pieces, between the two opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns: Nothing could surpass either the skill of the desperate bravery or this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left seven hundred dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. General Latour Mauburg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipzig, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of Saal, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. Gen. Blücher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the

heights of Faucha, while General Blücher was to retain his position before Leipzig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for sometime had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden & Gen. Blücher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipzig.

To force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army. The corps of Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, and the Prussians, under Gen. Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plausen and Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. Gen. Winzingerode took about 3000 prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.

Gen. Blücher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollitz and Probstheyda, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over that plain, in line and column, towards Leipzig, occupying Somersfeld, Pausendorf, and Schonfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of General Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back when the most positive orders were sent him by Gen. Blücher to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of General Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also at Pausendorf, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the P. R. directed the rocket brigade, under capt. Bogue to form on the left of a Prussian battery, & open upon the columns retiring. Congreve's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck) when that gallant and deserving officer, Capt. Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieut. Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the P. Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action, twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars & two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a man, accepted.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Miloradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probstheide, Stelleritz, and Connewitz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen, taking the village upon the right of the Reutschove, having been joined by General Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and General Guilay manœuvring with twenty-five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, Gen. Thielman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, sixty five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their

staff and general, which cost us in maintaining the action. The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered, that night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Pausendorf, and the Emperor's and King's at Rhoda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; Gen. Blücher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittzenburg that position, which has long since been lost to them, the line of the Saal alone remains, as their flank and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried after a short resistance by the armies of General Blücher, the Prince Royal, and Gen. Bennigsen, and the grand army. Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these with marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Scharr. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the commander in chief, Field Marshal P. Schwartzberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however, to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my aid-de camp, Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your Lordship all further particulars. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,

Lieut. General.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the physical, economical and moral forces of Napoleon, in the years 1812 and 1813. (From the Petersburg Gazette of the 24th of September.)

January 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French Empire, the Kingdoms of Italy, Illyria, and the Northern part of Spain.

2. He was indirectly master of the States of the confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. He had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her his ally; she consented to give him 30,000 men.

4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon the frontier to defend her independence, but she was at war with England, and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.

5. This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.

6. Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder and the Vistula, to attack Russia; this war has drawn more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 200,000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals; the Poles supplied him with 80,000 men and 100 millions. He brought into the war 70,000 cavalry.

7. Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial products throughout all Europe. This monopoly brought him one hundred millions.

8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederation of Germany, from Poland, and that of the French Empire, which amounted to nearly 1,000 millions (tournois). Notwithstanding these resources the deficiency for the year 1812 was doubled.

9. Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern and of Eylau, Napoleon preserved the reputation of being

invincible; he enjoyed an authority which could resist every thing that was opposed to it, and every thing banded to him to announce an event, and a decision was fulfilled. Spain formed an exception, which never had dissipated the

August 1813.

1. Napoleon has lost a 32d military division, Illyria, all Spain and the Islands.

2. Prussia, Mecklenburg, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw no longer his dependents, and Mecklenburg on the one side, and Austria on the other, are in arms against him.

3. Austria has an army of 400,000 men, no longer allied to France, but allied to the new alliance.

4. Russia has beyond 200,000 men; she has the Grand Duchy of Warsaw open to her; she is in England, Prussia, Sweden, Spain; she is at peace with all, which considerably increases her moral force; and it has been by acts that she cannot

quered.

5. Sweden having entered new war furnished more men who are acting on sea.

6. Those 500,000 veteran soldiers have disappeared; all his cavalry, several millions; of this army thousands of officers remain. The cannon, army effect, millions are lost, with the Polish contingents. The malcontents of the latter 15,000.

7. That monopoly has been entirely disappeared since Russia and Prussia have entered the war terminated by Russians and Turks, and Illyria occupied all the Danubius.

8. The Austrian, Polish, contributions have been exhausted—their expenses have doubled then will be the deficit for 1813? There no longer continental system again. It is in fact destroyed.

9. The battles of Sp Borodino, of Krasnoi, and all the last campaign with inferior forces he assisted and beaten, and frequently he must be equal forces, and destruction of his

From this comparative results that Napoleon glory have insensibly the year, 1812. His army besides 110,000 auxiliaries, 30,000 Prussian, Austrians. His enemy auxiliary force of 300,000 Austrians, 100,000 Swedes, and 30,000 Swedes; venues have decreased and the diminutions much greater, if we consider what he drew from Prussia and the confederation of the Rhine, and the war of Russia, Prussia and

The Americans have reward of 1300 dollars of Rear Adm. Cockburn for that of Sir J. B. W.

MARYLAND G.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

* The Emperor loves

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(From first page.)
of the state. Why is the departure from the law in holding the election in Holtzman's district to be passed over particularly. The case of a person losing his right to the elective franchise from a want of a proper designation of his ticket, is more justly entitled to consideration; for though the judges know his intention from the ticket, for the want of a certain form, they must reject it. It is certainly a more immaterial part of the law than that which prescribes the qualification of the judges; and yet no one will contend, that if a ticket is not legally designated, it can be received, though the judges know to an absolute certainty the meaning and intention of the voter. The election law, sec. 15, provides, that the presiding judges shall meet to make their return; what return of all the legal votes in the county. If all the votes in any one district are illegally taken, what is the fair inference from this section, that the presiding judges in such case must wait until the votes are made legal, or include them in their mishapen condition in their return? unquestionably not; but that they were bound to return all the legal votes they received. What would be the consequence of a different meaning given to this part of the law? why, that the judges in any one district in the county, might defeat the election by wilfully violating the law, in the management of it for any purpose he might wish to effect; a construction as contrary to every other part of the law, as it is repugnant to the spirit and genius of a republican government, to throw the majority in any case upon the will or mercy of the minority.

A great deal of common law has been produced to prove that oaths are mere matter of form, not substance. Oaths of office have always been viewed as constituting the strongest security against the perversion or mismanagement of them, the violation of which attaches to a man not only moral turpitude but a legal penalty.

To bind a man's conscience against secret acts of fraud, as well to hold over him the terror of the punishment which follows a conviction for perjury, was evidently the intention of that part of the law prescribing the qualifications of the judges. Both these guards upon the purity of elections are removed in a neglect on the part of the judges to take the oath. But here, gentlemen say, although one of the judges was not qualified according to law, even if that qualification were necessary, two judges being competent to hold the election, having set with him who was qualified, renders his acts immaterial. I hold it, sir, as a clear and indisputable principle that the acts of any member of a body of men recognized as such by their participating equally in their powers and privileges, is the act of that body. What is the fact in this case? That Arnold, the judge in Holtzman's district, who was not qualified, acted as judge with two others jointly and co-ordinately, and that as presiding judge in that district, he had in possession the polls after the conclusion of the election, and met the other presiding judges to make the return. Gentlemen are driven even from the ground that he ought to be considered a disinterested person sitting with two other judges who were qualified and who could control his acts. I shall advert to one common law authority adduced by the gentlemen, and then I am done. It is found in 5th Bacon's Abridgment, Car. 11. Though this question is to be decided on an act of assembly, plain in all its provisions, which requires no foreign aid in the construction; yet, in order to shew the shifts to which gentlemen are reduced to bolster up their cause, I will shew it has no analogy to the present case. The authority above cited takes the position, that if a person is held out as competent to do a judicial act, &c. is an officer de facto, his acts shall be valid, if no objection is made to his authority; how does it apply to the present case? The tribunal competent to question his authority did object to his acts, the presiding judges standing as the representatives of the people of the other sections of the county.

With those remarks, I submit the case, believing that the adoption of the report will secure to the people of this state the purity of elections as far as it can be done under the existing law; that the rejection of it on principles set up by our adversaries, will make it a dead letter, & a harbinger for every species of fraud and imposition.

ALMANAC For the Year of our Lord 1814.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY							
Full moon	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29		
Last qr.	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	30 31			
New moon	23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31					
First qr.	30 31						
FEBRUARY							
Full moon	4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26	27 28		
Last qr.	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	30			
New moon	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29					
First qr.	27 28						
MARCH							
Full moon	6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31		
Last qr.	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	30			
New moon	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29					
First qr.	27 28						
APRIL							
Full moon	4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26	27 28		
Last qr.	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	30			
New moon	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29					
First qr.	27 28						
MAY							
Full moon	4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26	27 28		
Last qr.	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29	30			
New moon	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29					
First qr.	27 28						
JUNE							
Full moon	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30			
New moon	17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30				
First qr.	24 25 26 27 28 29	30					
JULY							
Full moon	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30			
New moon	17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30				
First qr.	24 25 26 27 28 29	30					
AUGUST							
Full moon	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
New moon	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30				
First qr.	22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31					
SEPTEMBER							
Full moon	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
New moon	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30				
First qr.	22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31					
OCTOBER							
Full moon	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
New moon	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30				
First qr.	22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31					
NOVEMBER							
Full moon	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
New moon	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30				
First qr.	22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31					
DECEMBER							
Full moon	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30		
Last qr.	8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30			
New moon	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30				
First qr.	22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31					

WASHINGTON Monument Lottery, SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

Prize	of	40,000
1	do.	of 30,000
1	do.	of 20,000
2	do.	of 10,000
5	do.	of 5,000
15	do.	of 1,000
20	do.	of 500
50	do.	of 100
100	do.	of 50
500	do.	of 20
11250	do.	of 12

Not two blanks to a prize.
Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.
First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$1,000
First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12
First drawn ticket on the 20th day
First do. 25th do. 20,000
First do. 35th do. 10,000
First do. 40th do. 30,000
First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.
Tickets 18 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received at her shop in West-street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and under.

Shoes & Slippers,

Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.
N. B. At the same place, a few pairs of Beddles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS, Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ana M. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck. WILL HEED, Prince George's county, Dec. 16, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

Prize	of	30,000
1	of 20,000	40,000
1	of 10,000	15,000
3	of 5,000	10,000
10	of 1,000	10,000
20	of 500	10,000
50	of 100	8,000
100	of 50	8,000
500	of 20	10,000
1000	of 10	110,000

11,687 Prizes, \$245,000
Not two blanks to a prize.
Stationary prizes as follows:—
1st 10,000 blanks each
1st and 20th day each
entitled to 5,000
1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18,
23, 28, 33, 38, 43,
48, and 53d days
1st drawn 2, 7, 12,
22, 32, 42, 52 & 62
1st drawn 25th day 20,000
1st drawn 35th day 10,000
1st drawn 55th day 20,000
Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Tickets \$8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale,

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,
THE COURT'S CHARGE
To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

THE ADDRESS OF THE Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's REPLY.
ALSO,
The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junr. Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, BENJ. GRAY, CLK.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the household interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Pease, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the house now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

4 HENRY C. GAITHER, Administrator, c. r. A. December 22.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS, and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salisbury, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL, Washington County, 15th, 1813.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks on this city, Samuel Hatfield, Gresham Townner, James Crawford, and William Wilstead, soldiers of the 30th regiment U. S. Infantry.

Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 18th December. Townner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold in speech. Crawford 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark skin, black eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer, he will probably again wish to enlist. Wilstead is about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officer in the service of the United States.

HUGH W. DENEALE, Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry, December 22.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, CLK. December 22, 1813. U7HJ.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Poole, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of December, 1813.

Absolute Phelps, Adm'r. Ann Phelps, Jos. Poole. December 22.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, November 11.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE, Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of

American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths, Castles, Velvets and Coatings, Flannels, Mole-skin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do.

Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diapers, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silks, Cotton, Worsted, and Lin.

Hosiery, Silks, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florians, White Sacs,

Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

Also, Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

12X Likewise, Soap, Lard, and Piece Sugars, on hand at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

12X ROBERT MACKUBIN, November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY,

WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.— October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Isth Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814.

No. 53.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

SPEECH

HON. TIMOTHY PITKIN,
ON THE EMBARGO.

IN SECRET SESSION—DECEMBER, 1813.

Mr. PITKIN said, he was highly gratified, that his honorable friend from N. Jersey, had moved to strike out the first section, for the express purpose of trying the principle of the bill.

From the tenor of the president's message, recommending this measure, as well as from the bill itself, he was satisfied that an embargo was now to be laid to continue during the present war; and that so far as it depended on the power of the government, all intercourse was to be stopped between the U. S. and the rest of the world, during that period. As to the duration of the war, it was beyond the reach of ordinary calculation. If, as some gentlemen have declared, both in and out of this house, peace is not to be made until the Canadas and Nova Scotia are conquered and ceded to us by treaty, the period of the termination of the war, is far distant indeed.

The embargo is recommended by the president, as a measure necessary, in order to prevent all intercourse with the enemy, not only on our frontiers, and along our coasts, but also to prevent any indirect trade with them, by means of neutrals, in all parts of their dominion, & thereby distressing them to that degree as to induce them to make peace.

He had thought, that this new system of warfare, by embargo and non-intercourse had been tried and found wanting. He well remembered, when war was in fact declared, it was stated by its advocates, that the restrictive system was to be abandoned.

We are now, however, said Mr. P. not only to have war, with all its calamities, but, during the continuance of it, we are also to super-add all the evils of an embargo, and a complete non-intercourse with all the world.

He begged the committee to consider, in the first place, whether the effects & operation of this measure upon the enemy, would be such as was contemplated; and in the next place, to reflect upon the effects and operation of it upon ourselves.

That the enemy in Canada, and along our coast, have been furnished by our citizens, as well as by neutrals, with some articles of provisions, was not to be doubted; but, would it for a moment be believed, if those supplies could be entirely prevented, that the armies of the enemy would be obliged to leave Canada, or their fleets compelled to abandon our coasts?

They might not, indeed, have all the conveniences, but they would have all the necessities of life. Their ships have always a large supply of beef, pork and ship bread, sufficient for almost any length of time they might remain here. But if the laws now in force are sufficient to prevent these supplies, will an embargo produce this effect? Mr. P. said, he would never approve or justify the conduct of any of our citizens in trading with the enemy. Those who are thus guilty, are now punishable, not only with the loss of their property, but are also liable to a fine & imprisonment. Let the law be enforced upon the offenders with the utmost rigor, but do not punish the whole community on account of the criminality of a few individuals. You may pass what laws you please, this intercourse cannot be entirely prevented. When the temptation, from a prospect of gain is so great, (and this temptation will be much greater from the effects of the embargo itself,) individuals will always be found, whose patriotism will be unable to resist it.

In favor of this measure it is also urged, that by permitting our provisions and raw materials to depart

from our ports, they find their way either directly or indirectly to the ports of the enemy, and that British manufactures also, through various channels, find their way into our ports, by which means the enemy are in a great measure relieved from the pressure of the war.

To prevent this, and thereby to compel the enemy to listen to overtures of peace, on our own terms, all intercourse with any part of the world is to be prohibited.

It is unfortunate, said Mr. P. that past experience has not taught us lessons of political wisdom on this subject. For many years, England & America have been the only considerable commercial nations in the world. With a commerce almost equal to that of G. Britain, superior to that of all the rest of Europe beside, our merchants when neutral, were almost without a rival in every market.

The vessels of the U. S. are driven from the ocean, and locked up in our own ports. Great Britain has the commerce of the world at her command, with the exception of that of the U. S. and of those countries under the immediate control of the emperor of France. The North of Europe, by way of the Baltic, is now open to her. The extensive countries bordering on this sea, furnish a market for a large proportion of her manufactures, and from whence also she is able to draw large supplies, and whatever opinions may be formed as to the result of the present campaign, in the north of Europe, we may safely calculate that the "frightful climate" of Russia will not again soon be encountered by the French armies. While Russia, therefore, is open to British commerce, her manufactures will find their way, not only into that country, but into the interior of Europe.

The Mediterranean and the Black Sea are also open, and the countries bordering on these, she can and does obtain large quantities of wheat flour. Whatever trade America may have, it is at the command of the British; and the whole trade of the East Indies, the East India Islands, and China, are entirely in her possession, and under her control.

Add to these, the Brazils, the Spanish W. Indies, & the whole of Spanish America. With this extensive commercial range, who can seriously believe that our embargo, even though enforced at the point of the bayonet, can bring such distress upon her fleets and armies, or upon her W. India Islands; or can so injure her manufactures, as that G. Britain will be compelled to sue for peace? But, said Mr. P. the effects and operation of this measure, upon our own country, and upon our citizens, ought not to escape our attention. With an embargo, limited in duration to the end of this war, what in the meantime is to become of the rest of the surplus produce of our soil? It must not upon our hands, or our citizens must be driven to different objects of pursuit. There are three great interests in this country, the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing. Ship interests, instead of being opposed, do (in fact) mutually support, and are supported by each other; and it is the duty of a wise legislature to give all proper encouragement and protection to them all. Neither should be sacrificed to promote the prosperity of the other. Spread, as our citizens are, over an extensive country, reaching almost from the pole to the tropical regions—a country differing materially in soil, in climate, and in productions; these different interests, in different sections, have more or less predominated among them. Cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world, the agricultural, as well as the commercial interest of our citizens, will, in a great measure, be sacrificed. What is to become of the great staples of our country? The cotton, tobacco and rice of the south, the wheat and flour of the middle states, and the lumber, beef, pork, corn, meal, and, he was about to add, said Mr. P. the fisheries, but these the war has already annihilated, of the north and east. The price of all these, as well as others, the produce of our soil, must be greatly reduced, or the quantity diminished to that of our own consumption, while, at the same time, the price of all those articles

for which we are, and must be dependent upon foreign nations, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c. &c. which are now considered as necessities of life in every family, must be enhanced beyond all calculation.

Although the effects of this embargo and non-intercourse will be felt severely in almost every part of the U. S. yet, said Mr. P. it must fall with peculiar hardship on these states, where a great proportion of our shipping is owned, and which have sometimes been called the navigating states. The war, it is true, has already, in a great measure, destroyed their navigation; and the embargo now comes in, to complete the destruction of that part which the war had left them. In 1810, the whole tonnage of the U. S. was estimated to be 1,424,781, and of this the New England states and the state of New York owned 881,840, leaving for all the other states, but 542,941, and of this whole tonnage Massachusetts alone owned 495,203.

In nearly two hundred years have the people of Massachusetts, and the east, been accustomed to obtain a subsistence for themselves and families by commerce. Situated, as many of them are, along the sea-coast on a hard, sterile soil, and in a severe climate, their ships are their all. Deprived of these, they have nothing left. Can you expect, said Mr. P. to change the habits of these people, or to stop them in those pursuits, to which they have been so long accustomed? As well might you attempt to change the regular succession of summer and winter, of day and night; as well might you attempt to stop the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

But, said Mr. P. let gentlemen also seriously reflect upon the effects this measure must necessarily have upon the revenue of the country. All exportation being prohibited, importations of course must soon cease. Indeed the president's message recommends what will amount almost to a total prohibition of imports as well as exports.

Additional direct taxes, and internal duties to a large amount, are the only sources of revenue to which we can resort. The late secretary of ways and means, have hitherto considered it as indispensably necessary to raise a sum annually, which should be sufficient to pay the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, to defray the ordinary peace expenses of the government, and also to pay the interest of the war loans. The sums necessary for the two first objects have been estimated at between 9 and 10 millions of dollars; and the interest of the war loans, at the close of the present year, cannot be less than three millions. The amount of the double duties on imports, was estimated at 5 millions of dollars; the residue was to be derived from the direct tax, & from the internal duties imposed during the last session of congress, together with the proceeds of the public lands.

To make good the deficiency of the imports, and to pay the increasing interest of the war loans, an additional sum of not less than five millions of dollars must be raised, either by direct taxes, or from other internal resources. How, it may be asked, can the people of this country, with little or no market for their produce, and with the enhanced prices of all foreign articles, pay annually by internal taxes the enormous sum of from ten to twelve millions of dollars?

The president in his message, at the opening of the present session, has told us, that "the war is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the U. S. States, to be a great, a flourishing, and a powerful nation."

That the U. S. if left to themselves, are destined to be great, flourishing and powerful, few perhaps will doubt. But, sir, they are not to become so by embargoes and non-intercourse. They are not to become so by a system which goes to paralyze and destroy the energies of the nation. They are not to become either great or powerful, by the exercise of the passive, but by calling into operation the active virtues of their citizens.

As this war is said to be waged

for free commerce and sailors' rights, let the merchants employ their vessels in the trade, which is still left open to them; and let our sailors fight their way to a market, on that element where their rights have been infringed.

A sketch of the observations made by Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, against the bill laying an Embargo, lately passed by Congress. The majority of the friends of the administration, did not enter into the debate; it was suggested that the principal object of the minority was to gain time, as they despaired of defeating the bill.

Mr. KING observed, that it was not his intention or wish to consume much of the time of the house; that indeed from the silence of the majority he had a right to conclude, that the arguments of his friends in the minority were unanswerable; that the majority were thereby convinced of the inexpediency of the measure, and would abandon it. However, as this silence is equivocal, and as I may have drawn too favourable a conclusion therefrom, I will add a few observations to those already advanced by my friends; but I shall not go over the ground which they have with such ability occupied; vain indeed would be the attempt to add to the general arguments which they have advanced; mine, therefore, shall be of a local nature; as to the probable bearing and effect of this measure upon that part of our country with which I am more particularly acquainted.

Since you have stricken from the bill, as originally reported, the 7th and 11th sections, which permitted a limited coasting trade, it has become more harsh in its features, and in its operation must be infinitely more oppressive. Pass the bill, sir, as it now stands, and it will not be possible for the inhabitants on the sea-board, in the eastern section of the union, to subsist for six months. The interior of that country, may have, at the last very productive season, raised sufficient for their immediate support; but this is not the case on the sea-board; there they are in want of articles of the first necessity. A part of that country has been recently settled; other parts are not suitable for cultivation. The inhabitants have always been accustomed to draw their principal support from the ocean, from their fisheries, lumber, and coasting trade. It is thus they have been compelled to obtain their weekly and monthly supplies. I fear that gentlemen are not sufficiently acquainted with that part of our country, and do not realize the calamities they will by this measure inevitably bring upon it. With our extended sea coast, our rough, and in many parts, sterile country, it will, sir, be impossible by land to carry sufficient supplies into every part of the district of Maine; the state of our roads and the face of our country forbid it. You may with some facility proceed as far as the Kennebec; there, on the seaboard, you meet with a natural barrier to land carriage. Suppose you pass that river, and with difficulty proceed to the Penobscot; you must then transport your wagons thirty miles by water, or drive them for a long distance upon the margin of that river, over a broken and mountainous country; but if, with all this hazard, labour and trouble, you pass the Penobscot; what will you then encounter? After leaving the vicinity of the river, you meet with few settlements, a thinly inhabited country, extensive wildernesses, with scarcely a track of the human foot through them. It is impossible, I repeat it, sir, that you should thus supply the wants and exigencies of that part of our country.

But an hon. gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) has said, "if provisions cannot be transported by land, to a people thus situated, they must go to the provisions; they must even quit their country, their farms, and their endeared fire-places, and go to a more hospitable, more favourable climate." (The gentleman from Kentucky here explained his observations, as

having been confined to the thinly inhabited country near Mobile; that it was better that the inhabitants there should suffer some privations, or even be compelled to leave that part of the country, than that the enemy should receive essential supplies through them, or that the effective operation of an important measure should be prevented.)

Mr. KING continued. As, Mr. Chairman, a part of the District of Maine is, and other parts of our country may be, like Mobile, thinly inhabited and exposed to the same inconveniences in point of situation, the principle of the gentleman was equally applicable to the inhabitants of those parts of our country, and they fell of course under the same condemnation and proscription. At all events, sir, such must be the operation of this measure upon them. Pass this bill into a law, and enforce it in all its rigor and horrors, and they must emigrate or starve. But indeed, sir, I do not think they will either do or suffer either, until they shall have made use of all the means which God and nature have put into their hands for redress. I know the people of Maine well; I was born among them; I am one of them; and feel a conscious pride in representing their interest, their feeling, and their views. Yes, sir, I will know their hardy sons, rough at their climate, unpolished at their country, treat them as freemen, and they are like their own ocean in a calm; but oppress them, treat them as slaves, and the tempestuous sea of liberty is not more violent and unmanageable. What must you expect from such a people, when you attempt, with a stroke of a pen to cut them off from all their accustomed modes of industry and enterprise? I suggest not this as a threat; but as a solemn caution to gentlemen how they raise a storm, which it will not be in their power to calm or direct.

I well remember the slander which has been industriously propagated against this people; of want of attachment to the union; of a disregard of its constitution and laws. But believe me, sir, if that union ever be dissolved, it will not be for want of their attachment to it; but because this government, the bond of that union, discards them, and sacrifices their interest and their happiness—and turns protection into oppression. They do not disregard our constitution or laws; but they do in vain look to them, for that protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, which they have a right to expect and demand. Of most of their external commerce they have been long time deprived; their vessels, by thousands, are now rotting at their wharves, their sailors abandoned to misery and want; their fisheries, for which they are indebted to God and their own industry only, are ruined; and all by the restrictive and war acts of their rulers; and now the scanty, the miserable remnant of their once extensive and flourishing commerce, even their friendly coasting trade, from port to port and state to state, by which they earn their daily bread, is by this bill to be taken from them. Under your constitutional right to regulate commerce, you will destroy all commerce and drive our seamen into foreign service. Instead of free trade and sailor's rights, we have no trade and sailor's wrongs.

Permit me here, sir, as a necessary caution to gentlemen, as a solemn warning to this country, as an impressive lesson to the American people, to read a catalogue of these restrictive, not to say oppressive laws; I could wish deeply to engrave them on the hearts of my fellow-citizens, in perpetual remembrance of the causes of their sufferings.

No. 1.—Feb. 23, 1806, Mr. Jefferson. "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo, to wit: those parts 'not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France.'"

No. 2.—April 18, 1806, Mr. Jefferson.

"An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise" from Great Britain and her dependencies after the 15th Nov. then next.

No. 3.—Feb. 24, 1807, Mr. Jefferson.

"An act to continue in force for a further time an act, entitled, 'An

act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo, extending to Genoa, and Tortuga, and other dependencies of St. Domingo, not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France.

No. 4—Dec. 22, 1807 Mr. Jefferson. "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

No. 5—Jan. 9, 1808 Mr. Jefferson. "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.'"

No. 6—March 12, 1808 Mr. Jefferson. "An act in addition to the act, entitled, 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.'"

No. 7—April 25, 1808, Mr. Jefferson. "An act in addition to the act, entitled, 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,' and the several acts supplementary thereto, for other purposes."

No. 8—Jan. 9, 1809, Mr. Jefferson. "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,' and the several acts supplementary thereto."

No. 9—March 1, 1809, Mr. Jefferson. "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France—and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

No. 10—June 28, 1809, Mr. Madison. "An act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled, 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France—and their dependencies, and for other purposes.'"

No. 11—May 1, 1810, Mr. Madison. "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain & France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

No. 12—March 2, 1811, Mr. Madison. "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.'"

No. 13—June 18, 1812, Mr. Madison. "An act declaring War between the United Kingdom of G. Britain, and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their territories."

No. 14—Mr. Madison. And now, "a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

Here, sir, you have a catalogue of the restrictive acts of an American congress, enacted ostensibly for the benefit of a free commercial people! In a parallel can be found in all the annals of ancient or modern despotism, (always excepting that of France) of equal commercial oppression, let their abettors show it. Would to God, I could erase from your statute books, this record of oppression, with the same facility as I now cast this schedule of the acts from me, and tread it under foot. Sir, the American people cannot, they will not submit to be thus oppressed.—You tempt them too far—you abuse their noble and generous nature—clouds and thick darkness may, for a time, rest upon their spirit and their patriotism, but like the sun of Heaven, they will burst forth with renovated splendor.

As an attempt to gain a partial relief for such of our fellow-citizens as are likely greatly to suffer by the suspension of the coasting trade, Mr. King moved to amend the 4th section of the bill, so as to permit coasting vessels to go from one port in any state to another port in the same state.

And in favor of neutrals, who had been, or should be induced to visit our ports, Mr. King also moved to amend the amendment of the following words, in the first section of the bill—"whose officers and crews shall consist wholly of such foreigners as did belong to nations in amity with the United States, at the time of the arrival of said ship or vessel in the United States, and which shall not have, nor take on board for the voyage any citizen of the United States, except such as may produce a passport therefor, to be furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the United States." But both motions were negatived by the usual majority of the friends of

embargo, commercial restriction and war.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.

GREAT & DISTRESSING FIRE!

It is our painful duty to record another fire in this town, which has desolated that part of it, which contained its most flourishing and compact population, and thrown numerous individuals and families upon the charities of their more fortunate neighbours. We have endeavored to collect an accurate account of its ravages, in which may be seen chiefly the names of those persons who have suffered by this distressing calamity. The fire commenced in the barn of the late Col. Woodward, and there is too much reason to fear, it was the work of premeditation and design. It is impossible to describe the rapidity of the flames. A few moments past 7 on Wednesday evening, the whole barn was enveloped in flames; and it spread so rapidly in every direction, that but a small part of the furniture from the neighbouring houses was saved. Judicious and persevering exertions prevented its communication to buildings greatly exposed by their contiguity, in whose conflagration must inevitably have resulted the loss of the North Meeting House, the Universalist Meeting House, besides other valuable buildings. About 6 hours the fire raged with the greatest fury conceivable, and threatened a much wider and more extensive desolation. In the catalogue of sufferers, must be included a number of industrious & aged individuals, who have been their lives long acquiring their property, and by this event, have been deprived of the substance which they had laid up for themselves, and the support of their families. Many worthy individuals have lost their all. Others have experienced losses to a very great amount. We forbear to particularize. It is ascertained that 108 dwelling houses, and 64 public buildings, stores and shops have been burnt. This is the third great fire, which has taken place in this town within 11 years. If on any occasion relief can be requested from a generous community, the wants of those unfortunate sufferers will not plead in vain.

We are happy to state that no lives were lost at the fire; and the most serious injury we noticed was the falling of a partition wall whereby, a Mr. Smith had his leg broken. We understand a gentleman who arrived here in two hours from Newburyport, and who was seeking objects of distress, plunged into a deserted house, enveloped in flames, and tore a child of two years from the cradle, crying for its mother, and with great hazard bore it off in safety. This child though safely lodged, was not found by its parents till late the next day, which gave rise to the report of its being burnt up.

Of the many valuable stables, barns, and out buildings, attached to the houses enumerated, not a solitary one escaped destruction.—every thing in the course of the fire was levelled with the ground; many horses, cows, and swine, were burnt up. The loss in furniture and merchandise was immense, as the fire raged with such savage fury, that few articles within the scope of the flames, could be removed in season for safety.

One of the greatest proofs that the fire was the work of an incendiary, is the fact, that the town was infested with thieves. Property to the amount of many thousands of dollars was carried off, and several pockets picked; but the most diabolical act of villainy of this kind we have ever heard or read of, was that of Nathaniel Brown, Esq. who whilst generously using his utmost exertions for the preservation of his friend, and brother in business, John Davenport, Esq. his pocket, (containing 2,000 dollars) was cut from the skirt of his coat, with a knife, and carried off!

Among those who exerted themselves on this distressing occasion, the officers of the navy now in this harbour were conspicuous. The services rendered by them are felt and acknowledged.

About forty men arrived from Salem at 3 o'clock in the morning, having come 48 miles in 9 hours. Such noble ardour in the cause of humanity deserves the warmest acknowledgment. A number arrived from Newburyport in season to be useful at the fire. But the zeal and promptitude with which the town of Newburyport despatched a large number of men, (said to be 80 or 90) to assist as a guard the night after the fire, deserve the most grateful

acknowledgment of the people of Portsmouth. Fatigued and exhausted as they were, the timely aid was a great relief.

The people from the neighbouring towns generally were prompt in hastening to the scene of destruction, and their aid was essentially beneficial.

We beg leave to notice the extraordinary good conduct of Captain Odette, of the privateer schooner Frolic, of Salem, Mr. Swaine, and his other officers and crew, whose great exertions were the means of saving several valuable vessels at the wharves; his own vessel in the stream being in imminent danger & frequently on fire.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLES, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1814.

The celebration to be held in this city in commemoration of those glorious achievements which have snatched not only Europe, but the whole civilized world, from the grasp of universal domination, will take place on Thursday the 20th inst. An occasion so worthy the attention of every philanthropist, every citizen of this great republic, whose bosom glows with enthusiasm in the cause of liberty and his country, we hope will collect on that day a respectable number of citizens from different quarters of the state. Events of such moment are calculated to awaken in the mind the liveliest emotions of gratitude to the Governor of the Universe.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from Washington, we understand, that the communication from Lord Castlereagh had been read to the Congress of the U. S. The leading features of it are, that the British government had been apprized of the mediation of Russia, but had declined accepting it, because they could not submit their maritime rights to the interference of a third power. It states, however, that they are willing to treat with the American government on all points of difference between them, and will receive our ministers at London; but if that should not be agreeable to this government, they will appoint ambassadors to meet ours at Gottenburg.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor, The glad tidings announced in your Gazette of the 1st instant, "ought," as you justly observe, "to fill the hearts of all true patriots and philanthropists with joy & exultation;" for Napoleon the scourge of Nations, has been arrested in his career of devastation, and we may hail the year 1814 as the annus mirabilis which is to restore peace and happiness to a bleeding world: the temple of Janus will be once more closed, and the sword will be converted into a ploughshare.—Again will the earth teem with fertility, and the sails of commerce whiten the ocean. To whom, it may be asked, are these blessings to be attributed, but to the Lord of Hosts, who went forth with the combined armies, and conducted them to honour and victory. He inspired the Russians in the winter of 1813, with the grand idea of burning Moscow; their capital, as a means of security: the thought was uncommon, and so different from the ordinary efforts of the human mind, that it may fairly be attributed to the spiritual influence of the Almighty. From that auspicious moment, the power of the tyrant began to decline, and the late victories at Dresden and Leipzig, are only a continuation of the success of the winter of 1813. Truly then may it be said, "Deus nobis haec otia fecit." Every mind impressed with such sentiments as these, must have felt considerable delight at seeing the "resolution of some of the friends of national independence and American liberty, to assemble at Annapolis, on the 18th inst. and celebrate by a public expression of their joy and thankfulness, this signal, and as may be justly hoped, final triumph of the cause of mankind."

This celebration has been styled, "a duty sacred and delightful." For the purpose of giving it as much publicity and splendour as possible, I would beg leave to suggest to the committee of arrangements, the propriety of procuring select bands of music from the neighbouring cities.—Many amateurs no doubt would volunteer their services on so joyful an occasion.—Let a procession be formed on the state house hill, consisting of the members of the executive, legislative, and Washington societies, and other friends of Freedom, bearing aloft the banners of Russia, Austria, Sweden, and Prussia, by whose instrumentality the victories have been obtained.—Let there be also suitable emblems of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as the attendants of peace. The ladies will close the procession in their carriages; and in this order, after passing through the principal streets, let them repair to St. Anne's Church, where the Te Deum may be chanted in full chorus; and after divine service, a variety of odes, composed for the occasion, may be recited, accompanied by the band—the whole to conclude with an appropriate oration. A liberal collection may at the same time be made, & at the discretion of the committee applied to the benefit of the Washington Schools, our suffering brethren at Portsmouth, or any other laudable purpose. In my humble opinion, this mode of celebrating the late glorious events is more consonant to the blessings we have received, more consistent with the dignity of human nature, and on account of its novelty, more likely to excite the public sympathy, than the usual practice of testifying our joy by tavern dinners; from which many religious persons, although alive to every feeling of patriotism, and desirous of expressing it in a suitable manner, are compelled from conscientious motives, to absent themselves, on account of the impropriety and other indecorous proceedings that are the usual concomitants of public dinners—for they think, that "revelling and drunkenness" are expressly prohibited by that sacred volume, whence they derive their rule of life. Do not suppose from any thing that has been said, that I am averse from social mirth and the innocent pleasures of hospitality; the good things of this life are given us to be used, and there can be no doubt, if there be no public dinner on the eighteenth instant, but that the members of the executive, and other gentlemen residing at Annapolis, will throw open their doors, and afford a plentiful board to the numerous strangers that may resort there, where innocent gaiety may be enjoyed, and patriotic toasts drank, "decently and in order;" and where the scrupulous will not feel his hilarity diminished by the bitter reflection that he is acting in opposition to his conscience.

I am, Gentlemen, a subscriber &c.

WASHINGTONIAN.

Prince George's County, 2

January 4, 1814.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THE COMMITTEE

Appointed on so much of the communication of the executive of this state, dated December 8, 1813, as relates to the loan made by virtue of the resolve of the last general assembly, together with such parts thereof as concern the financial resources of this state, and to whom was referred the resolution relative to the payment out of the treasury of the quota of this state of the direct tax imposed by an act of congress, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

REPORT.—That congress, at their last session, passed sundry laws providing for the collection of internal duties on a variety of articles. Amongst other articles taxed, are lands; lots of ground with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves.

In the formation of this system of taxation, it either has been, or ought to have been, a primary consideration, so to arrange it, that it should not be more burdensome upon one part of the country than another, and that every citizen should, as far as was practicable, bear his equal proportion of the public burthen.

Whether this desirable result will take place in the operation of the system of the general government imposing direct taxes, your committee do not consider themselves at liberty to enquire into at large; but they do conceive, that the adoption

of the proposed resolution would, its effects, produce that inequality which in the opinion of your committee should be avoided.

Should the proposed resolution be adopted, and the quota of the direct tax imposed upon the people of this state by congress be paid out of the public treasury, it will become necessary, at no distant period, to pass a law laying a state tax, the operation of which would be unequal upon our constituents; for in that case, all the assessable property in Maryland would have to bear its proportion of the burthen, together with that which the said resolution proposes to exempt from bearing its proportion under the system adopted by congress.

By the thirteenth article of the bill of rights, a principle is established, which we cannot disregard, "that every person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes according to his actual worth, in real or personal property within the state."

The effect, therefore, of the proposed measure, if adopted, would be, that one portion of property in Maryland will be taxed twice, while another portion will be taxed only once.

A consequence so manifestly unjust, your committee cannot believe the house will have any agency in producing.

There are, in the opinion of your committee, other objections against the adoption of the resolution proposed.

From the situation of our finances, it is obvious that we should be under the necessity of resorting to additional loans for the purpose of meeting the payment of our proportion of the direct tax, unless we are prepared to make an immediate sacrifice of a considerable portion of the capital of the state, which has been accumulated by the economy and foresight of our ancestors.

It is equally obvious, as has been before remarked, that a state tax must be imposed; in that case it would soon be made manifest, that the fifteen per cent deduction offered to the state for the speedy payment of its proportion, would produce no saving to the state.

The interest on the loans which must be negotiated—the expense of organizing a new system of taxation, and the expenses of collection, would, in the estimate formed by your committee, exceed fifteen per cent.

Your committee cannot see any reason to believe that this offer to the several states, on the part of the General Government, will only be made for the ensuing year, on the contrary there is cause to fear that its recurrence will take place annually for years to come.

If the state Governments will release the General Government from the responsibility of collecting taxes, it is easy to foresee that our troubles and burthens will be increased in magnitude, and extended in duration.

Your committee cannot forbear also to remark, that whether we consider the present war in its cause, in its continuation, or in the manner and spirit in which it has been conducted, there is no circumstance connected with it which ought to induce this legislature to interfere for the sole purpose of relieving the General Government from the odium of collecting the taxes which their own policy has brought upon the country.

It is well known that a great part of the people are opposed to the war itself upon principle.

The committee would ask, what good reason can there be why the General Assembly of Maryland should step forward and waste the funds of the state merely to relieve the Administration from the displeasure of public feeling and opinion?

In a state in which landholders alone have any power or influence in regulating public affairs, in the Commonwealth of Virginia for example, it is very natural the constituted authorities, when they have the means should be willing to pay their share of the direct tax, out of the general resources of the state, because it might have the effect of favouring the wealthy holders of property, and leaving the poorer classes of society to bear an unequal burthen.

Upon the same principle, if the amount of the carriage tax which each state has to pay could be ascertained, it would become the interest of the richer classes, that such a tax should be paid out of the common treasury of the state, leaving the state afterwards to provide means for itself, by laying such taxes as would operate upon the poor as well as the rich; the humble as well as the

to no point of view, in committee consider this a duty which they think that this ought to take upon themselves an accountability. I think that fair policy, honest principle, the permanent interests of all combine in rendering it of the house of delegates representing the people, not to interfere in the war, but that the General Government ought themselves to be for the operation of those which their own course of and the present immense ravages war, have inflicted suffering people of this country.

In the language of the submitted to your committee proposed that the payment made out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.—But in fact be no money available to meet such payment, as by the treasurer's account report of the committee of It will appear by the statement, that the present care and economy of the state, is in the possession of stocks yielding annual revenue which, for has relieved the good people state from the burdens of

Upon the credit of the loan to the amount of the seven thousand dollars already negotiated, during year, to provide for the duties of defence for which duty of the General Government provide.

Your committee believe will again become necessary to resort to another state similar expenses, as reason to expect that a provision will be made by the Government resolution.

Your committee conclude instead of diminishing, it to increase, our resource is practicable, without in burthens of the people.—fore beg leave to submit resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be expedient to adopt the said resolution.

Resolved, That in the advances of money to Government, it is our that the amount of expense incurred by this state of the war be reimbursed.

By Order, LOUIS GASSAVAL Adjourned.

Monday, January Saturday. The house met. The proceedings were read.

The report of the elections and privileges the memorial of Philip Thers, of St. Mary's read the second time, tion put, That the house same?

The yeas and nays appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Jervis, Spe Browne, Dorsey, St W. Hall, Reynolds, I Turner, Stonestreet, ham, Rogers, Randa Warner, Stanbury, I tio, J. Spencer, S. St Cotman, Waller, L Lecompote, J. R. E Hogg, R. Evans, Som Claude, Duvall, Bur Wilson, Williams, Q J. Thomas, Delaplan mas, Maulsby, Saul Culbreth, Willis, Bason, Mason, Kershae Kilgour, Crabb, Hill McCulloch, Howard—

So it was unanimous in the affirmative.

The amendments presented to the bill to amend and incorporate the title of the Bill were read the second time, and the bill ordered passed.

Mr. Wilson delivered to the election of the center county, which second time by express passed.

On motion by Mr. leaving resolutions were

Resolved, That Maryland, as a common of the militia where vice, is entitled to a of a major general

Resolved, That and they are hereby to regulate their account. The governor that have been or a commander in ch

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POET'S CORNER.

WOMAN.
 While woman like soft music's charms,
 So sweetly bliss dispenses,
 Some favouring part each fair performs,
 In concert of the senses.
 Love's true great gift in the hand,
 Each passion quells and raises,
 Inspiring, with a master's hand,
 Nice modulation's mazes.
 Till the rapt soul, supremely blest,
 Beams brightly in each feature,
 And lovely woman stands confessed,
 The harmony of nature.
 Hark! with the pensive, the dunt,
 The sprightly horn it mingles!
 The pride's the flute, and the coquet
 The lively harp that tinkles!
 One boldly sweeps the yielding strings,
 While plaintive to other prates it;
 Like Caesar, this to victory springs,
 Like Fabius that awaits it.
 With various gifts to make us blest,
 Love skill's each charming creature;
 Thus, lovely woman stands confessed
 The harmony of nature.
 Mads are of virginals the type,
 Widows the howling tymbul,
 Scolds are the shrill and piercing pipe,
 Girls are the merry cymbul.
 All wives piano forte are,
 The bass, how old maids thump it,
 The bugle horn, are archers fair,
 An amazon's a trumpet.
 Thus with rare gifts to make us blest,
 Love skill's his favourite creature,
 And thus sweet woman stands confessed
 The harmony of nature.

MISCELLANY.

From the London Globe of Oct. 18.
 Letters have been received from Halifax of the 11th of September, enclosing some further accounts of the naval operations in the Chesapeake. The British squadron, under Admiral Warren, had taken possession of Swan-Island, which had been fortified. From this point and Kent Island, the British had sent the ships' barges up Chester and Choptank rivers, and aided by a considerable body of troops (800), had visited the towns of Chester, Cambridge, and Oxford, and sent parties to Easton and Centerville. At the most of these places they had burned such stores as they could not carry off, and took abundance of cattle and provisions. Whilst the parties were thus proceeding successfully on the eastern shores of the Chesapeake, some small vessels had been employed to take soundings of the river Choptank, on the northern bank of which stands the City of Baltimore. Great alarm had in consequence been excited among the inhabitants, and under an impression that an attack was in contemplation, troops had been sent to that place from Washington. The entrance of Baltimore harbor is defended, and indeed commanded, by Whetstone Fort, which it would be difficult to storm. Perhaps the object of our squadron would be answered by a mere demonstration; and of interrupting the trade and navigation of the southern provinces—keeping the inhabitants in a state of alarm—and effecting a diversion in behalf of the forces in Canada—were the leading objects in the naval operations undertaken by Admiral Warren; they seem to have been completely successful; since we find by a late number of the *National Intelligencer*, that a great part of the regular army, and not a small number of the militia, which had been ordered to the neighborhood of the Lakes, have been countermanded, in order that they may be in readiness to defend their own provinces from attack. The alarm at one time reached even Washington; within 70 miles of which city our parties had approached and occasioned much temporary bustle, and the packing up of the papers at the public offices, in case removal had been rendered necessary.

Answer to a Challenge.

The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man was challenged to fight a duel by an English officer, whom he answered as follows:
 "I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is that I should hurt you; and the other is that you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a joint of turkey. I am no cannibal to feast on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes & retains salt. At any rate it would

not be fit for a long stay on the table. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything that is human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than a two year old colt. So much for you. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of anything that is harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge, that if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lavinia C. MacKall, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them without delay. Given under my hand, this seventeenth day of December, 1813.
 NATHL. T. WEEMS, Executor lawt

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from Hunting, with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, lying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
 PHILIP WITWORTH
 January 5

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 14th of January next, his farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 43½ acres of well improved land, as to buildings, orchards, &c.
 About one half of said farm is cleared arable land, the balance in wood.
 Any person desirous of seeing said farm or the outlines or boundaries of the same will have them shown by applying to the subscriber, at the head of Severn.
 The above described land is situated directly on the River Severn, five miles from Annapolis.
 AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.
 January 1, 1814.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will expose to Sale, on Friday the 21st January next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of James Simmons, near Mount Pleasant Ferry, Part of the personal property of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months, upon bond with good and sufficient security being given, with interest, from the day of sale; under that sum, cash.
 Sarah Ball, Adm'r.
 Benjamin Welch, Adm'r.
 December 29.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.
 Present their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage since they commenced business.
 As they intend dissolving partnership in the course of six or seven weeks, and wish to have their business speedily closed, they now request the favour of all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts, or settle the same by note.
 Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
 Sarah Ball, Adm'r.
 Benjamin Welch, Adm'r.
 December 29.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.
 About 17 years old, and a slave for life. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Enquire of the printer.
 December 29.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.	HOW DRAWING.	SCHEME.	PRIZES.
1 of 30,000	1 of 30,000	1 of 30,000	30,000
2 of 20,000	2 of 20,000	2 of 20,000	20,000
1 of 10,000	1 of 10,000	1 of 10,000	10,000
3 of 5,000	3 of 5,000	3 of 5,000	5,000
10 of 1,000	10 of 1,000	10 of 1,000	1,000
20 of 500	20 of 500	20 of 500	500
50 of 100	50 of 100	50 of 100	100
100 of 50	100 of 50	100 of 50	50
500 of 20	500 of 20	500 of 20	20
1000 of 10	1000 of 10	1000 of 10	10

11,687 Prizes, \$245,000

Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:
 1st 10,000 blanks each 1st and 20th day each 2nd 5,000
 1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days 500
 2d drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 1,000
 1st drawn 25th day 20,000
 1st drawn 35th day 10,000
 1st drawn 55th day 20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale.

At G. Shaw's Book Store and at this Office.

THE COURT'S CHARGE.

To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.

ALSO,

The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Order, BENJ. GRAY, CLK.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Order, L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

1 Prize of \$40,000	1 do. of 30,000	1 do. of 20,000	2 do. of 10,000	5 do. of 5,000	15 do. of 1,000	20 do. of 500	60 do. of 100	100 do. of 50	500 do. of 20	11250 do. of 12
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Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$1,000

First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12

First drawn ticket on the 20th day 10,000

First do. 25th do. 20,000

First do. 35th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 30,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Sarah Ann Waters.

Has just received at her shop in West street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress.

Shoes & Slippers.

Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.

N. B. At the same place, a few prime Saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS.

Annapolis, December 22.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ann M. Webb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck.

WILL. WEBB.

Prince-George's county, 2d Dec. 1st, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Pease, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Monroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER, Administrator, &c. &c. A.

December 22.

B. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON

for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. 1f.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Saburia, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 11th inst. a negro slave who called himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

Q. H. W. STULL.

Washington County, 2d July 15th, 1813. 5

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in this city, Samuel Hatfield, Greenham Townner, James Crawford, and William Wilstead, soldiers of the 36th regiment U. S. Infantry.

Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 18th December. Townner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold in speech. Crawford 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark skin, black eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer, he will probably again wish to enlist. Wilstead is about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officers in the service of the United States.

HUGH W. DENEAL,

Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

December 22.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

December 22, 1813. 17th.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Poole, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December, 1813.

Asstute Phelps, Adm'r.

Ann Phelps, Jos. Poole.

December 29.

NOTICE.

All persons are forwarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farm known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyler, Fishing, and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

November 11.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE.

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of

American and London Superfine and Coarse Cloths

Cassimeres, Velvets and Cores

Flannels, Moletons and Coatings

Loss Blankets from 2-4 to 12-4

Striped do.

Carpets and Carpeting

Russia and Irish sheeting

Marcellus Quilts

5-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper

Shirting Cotton

Irish and German Linen

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn

Hosiery

Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves

Ribbons

White and Coloured Florence

White Satin

Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

ALSO

Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries

All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

For Cash, at the Factory Price.

Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER.

Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Aches and Fever Drops

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury)

Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops

Lee's Damask Lip Salve

Lee's Corn Plaster

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches

Lee's Tooth Powder

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length precludes their being herewith inserted.

To be Rented.

For the ensuing year, either with or without lands and stock, the Farm of DODEN, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly as many miles from Queen Anne's. Terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Steward, near Long Point.

December 16, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1814.

No 54.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

TURNEAU'S LETTER.

Mr. HANSON said, he should presently send to the chair two resolutions calling for information from the President, of a nature to render it extremely desirable to be placed in possession of the house as early in the session as possible. One subject excepted, (relating) there was no information, perhaps in the power of the executive to communicate, more important to be known to both sides of the house. He did not wish to be understood as intimating in the remotest degree, that some, perhaps many, if not all the political acts who are initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the government, do not already possess a minute knowledge of what is only buzzed about, and known by vague reports to gentlemen of the minority. To be sure, said Mr. Hanson, we who are political heretics, and of course under judgment of fiery condemnation—we, the perverse unbelievers in the true faith cannot expect to be initiated into the ceremonies and mysteries of the established church. But until you let in upon our minds your light of revelation, you should not curse and condemn us, for not understanding what you will not permit us to know, and to comprehend. It had been said by a divine, of pure evangelical piety & great intellectual illumination, that where mystery began, there true religion ended. Mr. H. meant no invidious allusion to any religious sect, but he thought the sentiment applied with at least equal aptness and force to politics as to the moral and religious concerns of conscience.

Mr. Hanson said, from what he remarked by way of preface, the chair, with all its acknowledged forecast and sagacity, had no doubt been unable to anticipate the resolutions he was about to submit, he would therefore read from the President's message a paragraph which seemed to render them peculiarly proper.

[Here he read an extract relating to the admission of public vessels, and privateers of certain nations into our ports.]

Mr. Hanson said, the paragraph he had just read, although the word France, not very difficult of utterance by him, was not to be found in it, it was perfectly apparent to his mind, that it related exclusively to France, her dependencies and allies. As that part of the message had been made a subject of special reference to a committee, and as an alliance essentially in fact, though not in form, that he knew officially already existed with France, before drawing closer the cords which bound us together by a solemn legislative act, it was certainly proper for the executive to enable the house to legislate upon the subject intelligently, and with wisdom. At this day, after the many important disclosures and mortifying events in respect to our relations with France, it would not be denied or disputed in the house, that very serious and humiliating wrongs and insults had been inflicted by her chief upon this government—that he had surprised, seized, confiscated and appropriated to his own use, millions upon millions of American property—perfidiously entered into his own ports—to an amount indeed so enormous, that its mere magnitude in the opinion of our minister at Paris, destroyed all hopes of a restoration. To say nothing, now, said Mr. H. of the deplorable consequences, of the dreadful and alarming evils to be deprecated from an admission into our ports of French privateers and public vessels of war, it was of the highest importance to the house and the people, to know distinctly the precise state of our relations with France. The interest of the nation required it—the safety of the country called for it—the honour of

the nation loudly demanded it.

Mr. H. said he might safely rest the second resolution upon its own intrinsic merit. Its importance was obvious, and needed no illustration; he would, however, hold himself bound, if the house would place it in his power, to omit no exertions to prove, for he considered himself authorized to say they were susceptible of proof, all the material facts connected with the second resolution which he then read, as follow:

Resolved, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the U. S. to that court, or of his reception, if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation.

Resolved, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this house, any correspondence with, or communication in writing from, the late minister of France, resident at Washington, on or about the 14th of June, 1809, or subsequently with his successor, M. Serrurier, prescribing or declaring the terms and conditions upon which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the U. States, if any such correspondence or communication be in the possession of the executive; and if none such be in the possession of the executive, that the president be, and he is hereby requested to inform this house, unless the public interest forbid such disclosure, whether there has not been such a correspondence, or communication, which was withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and if so, when and how the same was so withdrawn.

Mr. GROSVENOR of N. Y. called for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration; when it appeared there were—

For consideration 125
Against it 21

Mr. EPPES of Va. suggested the propriety of laying these resolutions on the table, and ordering them to be printed. This wish arose not from any objection to the acquisition of the information therein required; but from a disposition to examine into their language and import, with a view to ascertain their accordance with that decorum and sense of propriety which ought to be observed by all branches of the government towards each other; and it was obviously impossible to judge of them correctly on a casual hearing of them. He should, he said, feel no hesitation in voting for the object of the resolutions. On this, as on all other occasions, he was convinced the government would not shrink from a full examination of its conduct in relation to our foreign concerns. It possessed no secrets with the people except so far as temporary secrecy on particular points might be demanded by the general good. He did not mean to enter into a discussion of these resolutions; but he believed, he said, that since the last session of congress no correspondence of an unfriendly character had passed between the resident minister from France and our government; nor had any correspondence, during that period, been withdrawn from the department of state. As to the first resolve, Mr. Eppes said, our minister to France had been as far received and accredited as possible in the absence of the executive of France from the seat of government. The constituted authorities of that nation had expressed their satisfaction at the appointment of a man who holds so honorable and high a rank among his countrymen; and no circumstance had arisen to authorize the suspicion that our minister, in France would not be treated with the respect due to the representative of a friendly power. Mr. E. concluded by moving that the resolves lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. HANSON said he had no objection to the course proposed to be given to his motion. He wished the resolutions to be printed, and permitted to lie on the table, to afford an opportunity to gentlemen to possess

themselves of any information with in their reach, and material, to acquire before coming to a final decision of the question. So as his object were attained, he neither regarded a little delay, nor would be punctilious about the mode. He would merely state, in addition to the observations, he had the honor to make that his object in submitting the first resolution was to ascertain distinctly from the Executive the precise state of our relations with France. If, as the gentleman supposed, administration were perfectly willing to lay open all their acts and conduct to the people, and had nothing to cover from their view, it was to be hoped they would display a little of their fairness, candor and truth, by an exhibition of these qualities on the present occasion. To his mind it appeared that an almost impenetrable veil had covered these relations. He wished that the veil might be rent, and their precise state exhibited to the public eye. It was proper for him to say, in addition, that if the second resolution should be adopted, and the house should afford him an opportunity by a fair and liberal exertion of its constitutional authority, he should be able to establish the fact, that a letter had been addressed to government, teeming with affrontful insinuations, demanding the most degrading sacrifices and ignominious concessions, reflecting on the honor, independence and sovereignty of the nation, requiring of the government, before any steps were taken towards the formation of a treaty of amity and commerce, that we should make sacrifices of the most dishonorable nature; that we should accede to a most degrading and oppressive system of policy, for the purpose of conciliating the favor of the French tyrant. Mr. H. said he should be able he thought, to establish to the satisfaction of the house, that in consequence of the reception of that letter, which has been translated for the perusal of the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President, a message had been sent to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the then residence of the French minister, requesting him to take back that letter, which he most peremptorily refused to do. He should be able to prove that, in consequence of the failure of this application, the Secretary of the Treasury (now one of our Envoys to the Court of St. Petersburg) went to Baltimore, and in person solicited the French minister to take back the letter, which he declined to do. He should be able to prove, if he had not been most grossly deceived and imposed upon, that the Secretary of State had addressed a letter to Mons. Turreau inviting him to the seat of government, which invitation he declined accepting. That the Secretary of Legation, M. D. Cabre, being on a visit to Washington, was applied to by the French minister to take back the letter, which he declined doing, saying that it had been duly enrolled in the archives of state, and transmitted to his master. At that period, it would no doubt be recollected, a minister from G. Britain, charged with an important negotiation, was on his way to this country; and that with him a controversy arose which terminated in the abrupt dismissal of that minister. The point which he should be able to prove, and for which Mr. H. said, he wanted that letter before the house, was, that the letter remained on the files of the office of state, and was never withdrawn till the British minister was dismissed. These were the facts which he was authorized to say, there was the best possible reason for believing could be proved. If then the gentleman from Virginia had no objection to afford an opportunity for scrutiny into the conduct of the government, if there was nothing in its conduct he wished to screen from examination, he would have no difficulty in assenting to these resolutions, and letting them go to the executive.

Mr. H. said, if all this was fiction, it was due to the government to be enabled officially to remove the imputations unworthily attached to them. All Mr. H. desired at present, was to get the subject before the house to place it in a train of enquiry, it was a very different impression would be made on the minds of the

people, than the conduct of the government appeared to have made on that of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. EPPES said, he had thought, from his indistinct hearing of its reading, that the second resolution embraced a correspondence supposed to have taken place with the French Minister since the adjournment of Congress. With respect to Turreau's letter about which he had seen a great deal in the public prints, whether such a letter had been written he did not undertake to say. That no such public letter now, was or ever had been, on the files of the Department of State, he knew to be a fact. If such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Robert Smith whilst Secretary of State, it was an insult to him as an individual, and not to the government. Mr. Robert Smith was considered as a man of honor; and when—

Mr. EPPES had proceeded thus far in reply to Mr. Hanson, but was called to order by the Speaker, who said that the business was not at a stage to allow of such a range of debate. Mr. E. said, he merely meant to reply to the gentleman from Maryland. The Speaker called to order. Mr. H. said, he hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed. The Speaker said, he had already decided that the gentleman was out of order. Mr. Eppes sat down.

THE SPEAKER laid before the house the memorial of Alexander Smyth, late Inspector General of the army of the U. States, stating the motives which had induced him to abandon his profession and enter into the military service of his country, stating his surprise at being ousted from service, without cause, by the abolition of his office; offering to prove his conduct whilst in office to have been free from censure; and praying to be reinstated in the rank in the army which he recently held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.
FROM BRITAIN.

The following highly important message and documents were on yesterday transmitted by the president of the U. States to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

I transmit for the information of congress, copies of a letter from the British secretary of state for foreign affairs to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of G. Britain for instituting negotiations for peace, congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the U. S. for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 6, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State.

Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the president of the U. S. a copy of a note which His Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his royal highness the prince regent was informed that plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with G. Britain under the mediation of his imperial majesty.

His lordship having by the last Courier from the imperial headquarters, acquainted me that the American commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negotiation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent

of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the prince regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the president, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the U. S. in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure alluded to above.]
Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Neudorff, dated,
TOPOLITZ, 1st Sept. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty to the emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his excellency the count de Neudorff.

Although the prince regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the U. S. of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his imperial majesty has expressed of seeing the war between G. Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his royal highness having learned that the envoys plenipotentiary of the U. States for negotiating a peace with G. Britain, under the mediation of his imperial majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His royal highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his imperial majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the prince regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his royal highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.
(Signed) CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh.
Department of State.
Jan. —, 1814.

My Lord,
I have had the honor to receive, by a flag of truce, your lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov. last, and a copy

of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the 1st of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his royal highness the prince regent has rejected the mediation offered by his imperial majesty to promote peace between the U. S. & G. Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the U. S. at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the emperor in favor of such an arrangement.

Having laid your lordship's communication before the president, I am instructed to state for the information of his royal highness the prince regent, that the president has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negotiation for the accommodation of differences between the U. S. and G. Britain. As the emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the U. S. & G. Britain, the president could not doubt that his royal highness the prince regent would accept the mediation, which his imperial majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the emperor inspired the president that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the president, if his royal highness the prince regent had found it compatible with the views of G. B. to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which it is admitted is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negotiations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain, with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his Imperial Majesty showed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt.—From the known character however of the emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the president cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the U. S. in an alternative, which under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his majesty the king of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES MUNROE.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Barney delivers a supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company of the City of Baltimore. Read.

The Clerk of the Council delivers the following communication from the Executive.

IN COUNCIL.

JANUARY 6, 1814.

Sir,

IN compliance with an order of the House of Delegates, passed on yesterday, we have the honour to transmit several communications which have taken place between this board and the War Department, upon the subject of the protection to be afforded by the United States to this State. These, together with the letters transmitted to the general assembly at its May session, are the only communications upon the subject to which the order refers, which are recollected by us. No answer to the memorial of the officers of militia in Saint-Mary's county was received by us.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obed't. Servant,

LEV. WINDER.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates.

In Council, Annapolis July 28, 1813.

Sir,

Although the reports which reach us respecting the movements of the enemy are very contradictory, yet we have cause to apprehend, that it is contemplated by them to visit this place before they leave our waters. Our force here at present, is very inconsiderable, and the militia have been so often called out, that it is difficult now to get them into service. In this situation we are anxious to know, what aid we can calculate upon receiving from the general government. If they approach this place, it is probable that there will be nothing to be apprehended at Washington. We presume, therefore, that in the event of a visit to us, Colonel Carberry's regiment, and such of the regulars as may be in the neighbourhood of the City, could be spared for our defence. We wrote to you sometime since requesting that a skilful engineer might be sent to this place, in order to examine the works here.—At present they are very defective, and we believe that with a very little expense considerable improvements might be made. You will allow us, therefore, to repeat the request, and to express our hopes, that such an officer may be shortly sent on.

We have the honour to be,

LEV. WINDER.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War of the United States.

True copy from the letter book of the Council.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

January 6, 1814.

War Department, August 2, 1813.

Sir,

I avail myself of one of Col. Carberry's expresses to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the instant. Before receiving this letter, and immediately after the enemy's embarkation at Point Look-Out, Col. Carberry was ordered to march with the 36th regiment, the 10th, and a battalion of militia drafts, to such point on the Patuxent as the enemy would most probably select for landing, were this city his object, and (in the event of passing the Patuxent) to continue their march to Annapolis, or to Baltimore, as his movements might render necessary. Finding to-day that a part of the fleet has passed the mouth of the Patuxent, I have directed the Colonel to take a position farther in advance with the regular troops, and as nearly midway between Annapolis and Patuxent as may be convenient, until the enemy shall have more clearly indicated the object of his movement. There is at Washington no officer of the engineer corps.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obed't. s't.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Gov. Winder, Annapolis.

True copy of the original on file in the executive department of the State of Maryland.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

January 6, 1814.

In Council, Annapolis, Aug. 20th, 1813.

Sir,

We have the honour to enclose a memorial of the officers of

the militia of Saint-Mary's county, requesting of the general government that a portion of the regular forces, or draughted militia, may be stationed in that county for its defence. The very minute and forcible statements to be found in this memorial of the grounds whereon they rest their claim, to the aid for which they now apply, leaves nothing to be added by this department. The duties of the officers and privates of the militia of Saint-Mary's county, have been most arduous and oppressive. Whenever the enemy is employed either in the Chesapeake or Potomac, it has been indispensable to keep a force of some description in this county; and from the present situation of the enemy, we have much reason to apprehend, that without other protection than can be afforded by the militia of the county, incursions will be frequently made, and depredations, to a considerable amount, will be committed on its inhabitants, in the course of the summer.

It would have afforded to us great pleasure to have been able to relieve this portion of the militia of Maryland from a part of the labours and sacrifices to which it has been subjected, but the fact is, that there are but few counties of the state which are not in constant apprehension of a visit from the enemy, (and in consequence require the whole of their militia for their own protection,) and those few counties, besides having been often called upon to assist exposed points in their vicinity, are too remote from Saint-Mary's county to afford to it any effectual aid. We would further observe, that a force stationed in this county might sometimes be drawn to neighbouring places, and afford protection to them against an invasion of the enemy.

We have the honour to be,

LEV. WINDER.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War of the United States.

A true copy from the letter book of the Council.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

Leonard Town, August 12th, 1813.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland.

Sir,

On the part of a number of officers of the militia of Saint-Mary's County, assembled in Leonard Town on the 11th August, I have been requested to transmit to your excellency the inclosed memorial to the Secretary at War, stating the defenceless and exposed situation of Saint-Mary's county, and praying protection from the General Government; and to solicit your Excellency to forward it to the Secretary at War, or to the War Department, as early as may be convenient; and, provided it meets your approbation, to urge the propriety of affording to Saint-Mary's the protection required, and of making the arrangement for that purpose with as little loss of time as circumstances will permit.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter and memorial is humbly requested.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obed't. servant,

ATHANS. FENWICK.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the order directing the committee on so much of the executive communication as relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which this state has been left by the general government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence, to prepare and report an address to the General Government; Mr. Parnham in the Chair; and after sometime spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was granted.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Donaldson from the committee delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of St. Peter's Free School, in the City of Baltimore, praying an annual donation from the state, in order to establish a branch of their institution for the instruction of poor female children, according to the Lancasterian mode of education, and that the state of Maryland would remit to said institution the repayment of a loan of three thousand dollars, made to the trustees of said school by a resolution passed at November session 1811; have taken the same into consideration, and being of opinion, that in the present flourishing state of the said institution, by

which on the most charitable and benevolent principles the blessings of education have been, and still continue to be, diffused, to a great number of the poor children of the City of Baltimore, it will be highly conducive to the end proposed, to grant so much of the prayer of the said petition as relates to the establishment of a separate free school for poor female children only, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby directed, to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the annual sum of — dollars to the order of the trustees of St. Peter's Free School in the City of Baltimore, to be applied by the said trustees to the establishment of a separate school for the education of poor female children.

By order.

WM. K. LAMBDEN, CLK.

Which was read.

Mr. Randall delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorizing appropriations for the penitentiary of this state.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a petition from Jane White, of the city of Baltimore, praying compensation for the injury done to her property in Charles-street on the 27th and 28th of July, 1812. Read and referred.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Parnham in the chair; and after sometime spent therein, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the order with an amendment; which was read. Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize the corporation of the City of Annapolis to repair certain wharves, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying the incorporation of a company to make a turnpike road from Westminster to Emmitsburg. Read and referred.

Mr. Wright delivers a petition from Lemuel Purnell, and others, of Centerville, in Queen-Anne's county, praying the reimbursement from the treasury of certain sums of money expended in preparations to repel an apprehended attack of the enemy. Read and referred.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the City of Baltimore, was the second time and passed.

Mr. Mauley delivers a memorial from the Presidents of the Banks in the City of Baltimore relative to the renewal of their charters. Read and referred.

The bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, to be styled the Bank of Westminster, was read the second time, and the question put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative—yeas 29, nays 33.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole house on the order for preparing an address to the General Government; and on motion by Mr. Culbreth, the question was put, That the order as reported be stricken out from the word ordered, and that the following be inserted as a substitute; to wit:

"That a select committee, to consist of five members, be appointed to prepare and report an address to the President and congress of the United States, representing the barbarous and vindictive manner in which the present war has been prosecuted by the common enemy against the citizens of Maryland, and the great expenses and burthens which have been imposed upon the people of this state, in defending themselves against his savage incursions; urging the claims of this state on the General Government for a just proportion of the means within their power for defence and protection, and an assumption and reimbursement of expenses already incurred, declaring, in the most explicit terms, the determination of the people of Maryland to support with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, the just and holy contest in which we are engaged; and enforcing the necessity of its most vigorous and energetic prosecution for the vindication of our violated rights, and the relief and salvation of our injured country."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Stansbury, Bennett, Mar-

tin, Jona. Spencer, Sam'l. Stoen, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Mauley, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tighman, Mason, Kershner, Gibby.—24.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Canin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Browne, Hanks, Reynolds, Tany, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Cottman, Waller, Long, Griffith, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Summerville, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Porter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hiltzary, McCulloh, Robinett, Howard.—41.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house adopt the order as amended, in committee of the whole.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Canin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hanks, Browne, Reynolds, Tany, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Cottman, Waller, Long, Griffith, Lecompte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somerville, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Porter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hiltzary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—41.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Dallam, Mauley, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Tighman, Mason, Kershner, Gibby.—24.

So it was resolved in the affirmative. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 10.

The house met. Present as on Saturday except Mr. Williams. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, Leave given to bring in a bill to enable the president, directors and company of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, and the Branch Bank at Easton, to remove said Banks in case of necessity, and for other purposes.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Caroline.

The further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate & discipline the militia of this state, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The resolution directing the treasurer to pay one month's additional salary to the governor and council, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Claude, the question was put, That the words "such members of the council as attended," be inserted after the word governor? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, and the resolution sent to the senate.

Mr. Lecompte delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lecompte from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the communications of the executive of this state as relates to the amendment proposed by the legislature of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States, report, That they have considered the same, and are of opinion, that the proposed amendment would be a most wise, just and salutary addition to the constitution of the United States, and that it is the indispensable duty of this legislature to endeavour to obtain its adoption. They therefore beg leave to recommend the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the amendment proposed by the legislature of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States on the 5th December, 1812, relative to the election of representatives to congress, and the appointment of electors to vote for president and vice-president of the United States merits and receives the approbation of the legislature of this state; and that our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to secure the adoption of the same.

proceed the adoption of the amendment. Resolved, That the yeas and nays be taken on this question, and the result transmitted to the senators and representatives of this state, a copy of each state, with that they be submitted to the legislature thereof.

By order.

W. K. Lambden.

Read. Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 11, 1814.

CELEBRATION AT ANAPOLIS.

To the friends of National Independence.

In conformity with the resolutions which have been adopted, preparations are made for a celebration at the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 20th inst.

On Thursday the 20th inst. the late memorable battle of Europe; which, by the murder of France, have the anxious hopes of struggling for deliverance, the despoiler of nations, the oppressor of the world.

As sufficient opportunity not be afforded to transmit invitations to all those who disposed to participate in the celebration of public joy, the committee do respectfully present a general invitation to the friends of humanity and the advocates of the rights of the country; independent citizens of Germany and its vicinity, by whose example was displayed on occasion; and to the distinguished minority of the nation, in this patriotic

The committee take pleasure in stating, that in accordance with the resolutions of the committee, our honorable ROBERT G. I. consented, as far as the nature of his professional at this season will admit, and pronounce an address of those auspicious have occasioned this day of national sympathy.

The solemnities of the day are to be duly arranged by the Tickets of admission, issued at the Bar of the Court. The conductors of the procession whose principles are commended to give credit to this notice.

E. J. MILLARD.

CHAS. J. KILGOUR.

ROBT. J. HANCOCK.

RICHARD J. CHAMBERS.

THOMAS H. BOWEN.

Scarcely any thing has been more fortunate than the arrival of a treaty of peace.

fortunate for them, in a very country, in a very country, which, if obstinately would in all human probability have resulted in the total ruin of government. Our army, densely approximating must have resulted in consequences to the freedom, inasmuch as a season of disgrace and their operations would have driven them into a policy, with a power they had acquired. It is a result to foresee

Resolved, That the governor of this state be and he is hereby requested, to transmit to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, a copy of these resolutions, and also to the executive of each state, with a request that they be submitted to the legislatures thereof.

By order,
W. K. Lambden, Clk.
Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY JAN. 12, 1813.

CELEBRATION AT ANAPOLIS.
To the friends of National Independence.

In conformity with the arrangements which have been announced, preparations are made for a public entertainment at the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 20th inst. to celebrate the late memorable events in Europe; which, by prostrating the usurper of France, have confirmed the anxious hopes of humanity, struggling for deliverance against the despoiler of nations, and the oppressor of the world.

As sufficient opportunities are not afforded to transmit special invitations to all those who may be disposed to participate in this manifestation of public joy, the committee of arrangements do hereby respectfully present a general invitation to the friends of human liberty and the advocates of peace, in every part of the country; to the independent citizens of George-Town, and its vicinity, by whom a noble stamp was displayed on a similar occasion; and to the virtuous and distinguished minority of Congress to unite, with their friends at Annapolis, in this patriotic festival.

The committee take a peculiar pleasure in stating, that in compliance with the respectful desire which has been generally expressed, and in accordance with the repeated solicitations of the committee, the Honorable ROBERT G. HARPER has consented, as far as the pressure of his professional engagements at this season will admit, to prepare and pronounce an address illustrative of those auspicious events which have occasioned this demonstration of national sympathy.

The solemnities of the day will be duly arranged by the committee.

Tickets of admission may be procured at the Bar of the City Tavern.

The conductors of public journals, whose principles are congenial, will be pleased to give circulation to this notice.

E. J. MILLARD,
CHAS. J. KILGOUR,
ROBT. J. HANDY,
RICHARD J. CRABBS,
THOMAS H. BOWIE,

Committee of Arrangements.

Scarcely any thing could have been more fortunate for our administration, at this critical moment, than the arrival of the Bramble, with despatches from the British government, proposing to negotiate a treaty of peace. It is not only fortunate for them, but the whole country, in a very eminent degree, as they seemed resolved on a course which, if obstinately persisted in, would in all human probability, have been the total ruin of our republican government. Our affairs were evidently approximating a crisis that must have resulted in some fatal consequences to the freedom of this nation, inasmuch as a continued succession of disgrace attending all their war operations, had so exasperated the president and his party, as to drive them into a course of desperate policy, with a view of retaining the power they have unfortunately acquired. It is by no means difficult to foresee what this would

have terminated in, since it was the wish of some, and recommendation of others, that a plan, not unlike the conscription of France, should be adopted by the government, to fill the ranks of an army which had been frittered away in a series of expeditions, which must for ever stand on the historian's page as proofs of the incapacity of those who had been intrusted with important commands. When neither the promise of glory nor gold, held out as temptations to lure the citizen from his home, and commence political Crusader, could have the effect calculated on—what else than a system of coercion could be reasonably expected. Thus have we been, and still continue to be, travelling towards a state of things which will eventually in a tyranny, little less oppressive than what, at different periods of the world, has weighed down the spirit of brave, enlightened and independent nations. This awful crisis, however, may be avoided, at least for a time, should the propositions made by the British government result in an amicable arrangement between the two countries, which we confess appears probable. The same abstract principles divide them now, which have been made a cause for opposing the war—and Castlereagh, in his communication, holds out no idea that the question on them can be settled in any manner different from what might have been done long ago. It will depend, however, in some respects, on the person sent out to negotiate, although he will be governed by instructions given him by the president.

From the Buffalo Gazette.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The late descent of the enemy on our frontier, and the horrid outrages committed on our defenceless inhabitants by the British Allies, being laid to my misconduct as commanding officer of the American forces on the frontier, and although my conduct has been approved by the Secretary at War, the commander in chief of this State, and by Maj. Gen. Harrison before his departure, still I deem it a duty which I owe to my own reputation, in order to put a stop to the evil reports which are propagated against me, without knowing my orders, or the means which I had in my power to execute them, to give a brief statement of my most prominent acts since I have had the honor of so important a command. On my arrival at Fort George and previous to the departure of Gen. Wilkinson with his army from that post, I suggested to the General the necessity of marching out against the enemy at Cross Roads and Four Mile Creek; that his army with the addition of my militia, were sufficient to take or destroy all the British forces in that neighbourhood, which would leave nothing more for the militia to do than to protect and keep in order the inhabitants of that part of the Province, as otherwise our frontier would be liable to be invaded. This proposition, however, was not agreed to, as the general's instructions were of a different nature. The General left with me Col. Scott, and 800 regulars who were to remain until I considered my force sufficient to hold the Fort without them, when they were to march to Sacket's Harbor.

About the 12th of Oct. the British army commenced their retreat towards the head of the Lake. I issued orders for my militia to pursue, which was promptly obeyed. We advanced as far as the twelve mile creek, and within a short distance of the enemy's rear guard, when Col. Scott sent an express requesting me to return, and said that he would abandon the fort next day and march with his troops for Sacket's Harbor, and at the same time detained my provision and ammunition waggon, which compelled me to abandon the further pursuit of the enemy, and induced them to make a stand on the heights of Burlington. I was then left with about one thousand effective militia in Fort George and 250 Indians; a force not more than sufficient to garrison that post. On

the arrival of Gen. Harrison's army, I was slated with the prospect of uniting our forces, of driving the enemy from Burlington, taking possession of that post, and giving peace to the Upper Province and our frontier. We were prepared to march in 24 hours, when the arrival of Commodore Chauncey with orders for that excellent officer, Gen. Harrison to repair immediately with his army to Sacket's Harbor. I remonstrated against his going off, as will be seen in a correspondence between the General and myself, but in vain. By this movement, all my expectations were blasted, and I foresaw the consequences, unless a reinforcement was immediately sent on to supply the place of the drafted militia whose term of service would shortly expire. I considered my force which had become ungovernable, as then sufficient to go against the enemy. The object of the last expedition to the Twenty Mile Creek, is fully explained in the general order which I issued on my return.

The public are now in possession of some of the leading facts which have governed my conduct in the discharge of the trust assigned me, and I appeal to the candour of every dispassionate man to determine with what justice my feelings as a soldier, have been wounded & my character aspersed. If insubordination to the orders of my superiors is justifiable, then possibly I may have failed in my defence. If to have suppressed the risings of mutiny is reprehensible, then also am I not justified. If to have enforced the disciplinary laws of a camp is a proceeding unwarranted, then have I been in error. But fellow citizens I do not think so meanly of you, as to credit the monstrous supposition, that you will deliberately advocate such strange hypotheses. Your prejudices against me have been the result of feelings misled by the acts of my enemies, and not the result of your sober judgment, operating upon facts and principles. Those facts are now before you. On these facts, judge me in your candor, and I will abide the decision.

GEORGE M'CLURE.
General Orders.

Head Quarters, Newark,
December 30, 1813.
The general commanding feels to be a duty due to himself, and to his patriotic troops, to develop to them his views & feelings as regards their late excursion, and what may yet be expected from them. Those who have rendered willing obedience to orders, by turning out at this inclement season and pursuing the march, till it was deemed necessary to return, are entitled to the general's thanks, and what is a richer reward to them, the thanks of their country. The general cannot, however, withhold his censure from those who, without cause, refused to join in the expedition; nor from those still more inexcusable, who made a pretence of patriotism; by going with him a part of the way and then deserting their ranks.

At this season of the year it would have been rashness in the extreme, to have attempted, with 1000 men, to dislodge twice our numbers from a strongly fortified position, which nature has rendered still more impregnable. Such was not the expectation of the general, nor of the principal officers—he never intended to expose the brave troops who went with him to certain disaster; to have forfeited the security of our frontier inhabitants, and most probably lost the possession of fort George, by attempting that which was, under all circumstances, physically impossible.

There were other objects in view worthy the expedition, which the general trusts have been in part accomplished; one, in particular, not proper to mention. The citizens of Canada, who look to us for protection, have seen once more, that you are not afraid to march into the interior of their country.

Upwards of 400 barrels of flour have been secured at the Twenty & on this side; and it is nearly certain that the enemy have drawn up all their force from York to receive us, and consequently left Kingston more liable to capture, should it be attempted by our northern army. It may not also at this time be improper to state, that Gen. P. B. Porter has been authorized to command an expedition against ——. It was therefore important that the attention of the British should be drawn off also from that quarter.

The general has no doubt but the troops might have advanced further with perfect safety, and it would have been his pride to have advanced

with them; had there been any advantage to gain by it—but that was none. It is certain that the enemy were cut up in such a manner and obstructed by fallen timber, that cannon could not have been gotten along. The enemy's force was increasing, whilst ours was growing less. The opinions and advice of every colonel, and nearly all the principal officers of the different regiments and corps, were reasons which imperatively bound the general to acquiesce in the necessity of retreating.

The militia will soon be discharged. In the meantime they may yet have an opportunity of meeting the enemy on equal grounds. Be always prepared and ready to meet them. You will, by that means strengthen your claims upon the gratitude of your country, by nobly volunteering to defend a garrison which our regular army was on the point of evacuating and giving up to the British army without a struggle.

The general cannot conclude this order without addressing a few words to the independent and enterprising volunteers who form so respectable a part of his command. Their promptitude in obeying the call of their country, their willingness to be engaged in enterprises of the most dangerous description; the sacrifices they have made on the altar of patriotism, define the character of freemen and Americans, who will never shrink in the hour of danger from defending the standard which has been consecrated by the deeds of their forefathers.

Although there are doubtless some whose business requires their immediate return to their homes, the general yet flatters himself there are many who will consent to remain on this frontier for a further term of service—the situation of this garrison will be truly precarious, if left to be defended by a small force. The General therefore, invites the further co-operation, for a short time, of all those whose domestic concerns are not of too urgent a nature, in a cause which involves the security of their persons, the protection of their rights, and the honor of their country.

GENERAL ORDERS.
Head Quarters, 2

Fort Niagara, Dec. 12, 1813.
Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different Block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack—and should not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the block and mess houses, and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of captain Leonard from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the general feels confident he will be well supported by captain Loomis of the artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry.

By order of brig. gen. Geo. M'Clure,
DAVID FRASER, Lt. 15th. U. S. Inf. and Vol. A. de Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.
Head Quarters, 2

Fort Niagara, Dec. 13, 1813.
The contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately, one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:

At Lewistown, say for 300 men
At Schlosser, 200 men
At Buffalo, 100 men for one month.

The commanding officers at the different stations will sign receipts. By order of Gen. M'Clure,
JOHN A. RODGERS, Capt.
24th Inf. & A. de Camp.

PROFILE ROOM.
AT MR. GRAY'S.

Lower End of Church street.
Profile Likenesses taken in Colours or Plain, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room.
S. DEWEY.
N. B. Attendance from 8 in the Morning till 9 in the Evening.
January 12, 1813.

10 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in the Harbour of Annapolis, on the 21st day of December last, CHARLES GOLDSBERRY, a private belonging to the 36th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, aged about 40 years, 6 feet high, dark complexion, and grey eyes. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Goldsberry, to the subscriber, or any officer in the United States service. The above deserter is no doubt at this time lurking in or about Leonard Town, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.
HUGH W. DENEALU,
Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry.
January 12, 1813.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 12th of December, 1813, a tall negro man, belonging to the subscriber, but residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Vallette. He goes sometimes by the name of HENRISON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city, reward of 10 dollars will be given. If out of the city the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knees.
GERMAIN DUCATEL,
Baltimore.
January 12, 1813.

PROPOSALS.
For publishing in the City of Baltimore, a Newspaper.

TO BE PRINTED, THE
Baltimore Correspondent.

AND
Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics
DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mails; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.
Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.
January 12, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gasaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gault. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
Anne-Arundel county, 27.
January 8, 1813.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the revolutionary right of Ann M. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck.
WILL. HEBB.
St. Mary's county, 27.
Dec. 1st, 1813.

POETS QUARTER

For the Maryland Gazette.
[The following lines, composed for the occasion, were read at the late Twelfth Night Coronation, in this city, in conformity with long established usage.]

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

In yonder days of early time,
In proud Iberia's sunny clime,
When Chivalry and Knighthood strove,
"To win the boon of Woman's Love,"
Wore tilt and tournament display'd,
In honour of some lovely Maid;
And tilt and tournament, alone,
Could honour her who fill'd the throne;
For valiant deeds of high empire,
Conquering lovely woman's prize;
But chivalry hath pass'd away,
Succeeded by more polish'd day;
And woman now, finds no delight
In tournament, or listed fight;
More tender scenes her heart engage,
Than mailed Knight and humble Page.
For what the modern time no more
Sees Daniel sigh or Knight adore:
What, though no Knight is seen to die
Beneath the scorn of Woman's eye;
Yet many a secret sigh is given
To her, "the last best gift of Heaven!"
And many a youth, in love's sweet hour,
Still owns the force of Woman's power.
Then, Queen of Beauty, oft to thee,
Most suppliant youth, on bended knee,
His warm impassion'd tale impart,
And own thy empire o'er his heart:
So be that empire love's bright chain;
For those blue eyes, whose sunny light
Beams so serene and sweetly bright,
With lustre so divinely clear,
As never dimm'd by sorrow's tear;
That rose-stain'd cheek, and forehead pale,
Which seem as tho' the winter gale
Or summer sun had never seen,
Proclaim thee beauty's lovely Queen.
But tho' our sovereign here you be,
Yet love shall even reign o'er thee;
And then shall many a raptur'd hour
Own love's joy dispensing power;
When kindred hearts responsive sigh,
In soul subduing harmony.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Fortune, capricious of her gift,
Delights the varied scene to shift,
And raise the low degree;
Strips Grandeur of her gay extremes,
And, whilst the last year's favours
Transfers his Crown to thee
She bids thee guide in Fashion's sphere,
And reign o'er Fashion's World a year.
And then the gift resign;
So thou art our liege sovereign King,
Whether install'd by crown or ring,
Though not by right divine.
Forget then all affairs of state,
And matters which concern the great;
Lay politics aside—
And show the world that you can be
The very pink of gallantry,
Whilst o'er us you preside.

Adjutant General's Office,
H. Q. Montreal, Dec. 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, has to announce to the troops under his command, that he has received a communication from major general Wilkinson, commanding a division of the army of the U. States of America, by order of his governments of which the following is an extract:—"The government of the U. S. adhering unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the communication of gen. Dearborn to you, on the subject of the 23 American soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals; and the confinement of a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former, has, in consequence of the step taken by the British government, as now communicated, ordered 46 British officers into close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers in question are no longer confined." It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant, unjust, & unprecedented, as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law, her own natural born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinous offence that man can commit against his God, his country, and his God, that of raising his parricide arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguings with their enemies, a crime held in such abhorrence by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary death by the law martial, is its avowed reward, and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, the ally of the U. States. This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced and upright mind, as iniquitous and unjust, as is the retaliation which the government of the U. S. has adopted, by placing in close confinement 43 British soldiers, as hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of

G. Britain; who, when driven from the ranks of the army, solicited to be suffered to expiate their treason by turning their arms against their recent employers. These rebels have, with the contempt they merit, been confined in the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just laws of their offended country, while the government of the U. S. does not blush to claim these outcast traitors as their own; and outrage the custom of civilized war, in the persons of honorable men, by placing them on a par with rebels and deserters.

No alternative remains to the commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his king, his country, and his fellow soldiers, but to order all the American officers, prisoners of war, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in close confinement, as hostages for the 46 British officers so confined, by the express commands of the supreme authority in that country, until the number of 46 be completed, over & above those now in confinement.

His excellency directs that this general order, together with that issued on the 27th October, be read to the troops, that the British soldier may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation; for should he become the prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene.

(SIGNED)
EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. B. N. A.

From the Albany Register, a Monday morning, Jan. 3, 6 o'clock.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

An express arrived last evening with despatches for the governor, from whom we have received the distressing intelligence, that the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock were destroyed by the British on Thursday, the 30th ult.—that Mrs. Lovejoy, whose husband was serving in the militia was murdered by the Indians or British—that col. Chapin was taken prisoner—that maj. Hall had retreated, and had his headquarters at eleven mile creek—that gen. McClure had retired to his residence accompanied by about 150 regulars, as a safeguard to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace. The enemy, after burning and plundering Buffalo, again returned to Black Rock, with the intention as was supposed of re-crossing the river.

Our informant also adds, that there were four small schooners at Buffalo Creek, which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy and were destroyed.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will expose to Sale, on Friday the 31st January next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of James Simmons, near Mount Pleasant Ferry, Part of the personal property of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months, upon bond with good and sufficient security being given, with interest, from the day of sale; under that sum, cash.

Sarah Ball, Benjamin Welch, Admrs.
December 29.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LEVIN C. MACALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them without delay. Given under my hand, this seventh day of December, 1813.

NATHL. T. WEEMS,
Executor
lawt

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from Hunting with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, lying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

PHILIP WATROUGHT
3w

For Sale or Rent.

By order of the Orphans Court To Let the House and Lot lately occupied by Alexander C. Magruder, Esquire—Also for sale a Stone Ware house, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands, and a House and Lot situate in Green-street, the property of the late Charles Wallace—For terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER HÖHNE
January 8, 1814.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1813.
Wm. Alexander, Joseph Alkinson, Thomas G. Addams, Thos. G. Addison, James Beard, (2) sher. Revenge, Oliver Bird, Fort Madison, John Bear, schr. Burrows, Capt. Thos. Barber, Robert Beasley, Ebenezer Ballard, Fort Madison, Nathaniel Crear, Annapolis Fort, David Cothrel, Lt. Henry Gaultier, (2) John P. Crafts, John Callahan's heirs, Lt. John Clark, David Casewell, Wm. Goats, Charles Chalumiau, Robert Carr, Anne Arundel County, John S. Camden, ditto, Madame La Comtesse Desmora, Wm. Duncan, (3) near London town, Charles Duvall, near Annapolis, John Davis, Margaret Darnall, Capt. Ferguson, N. H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Fisher, near the Black Horse Tavern, Wm. Frazier, Daniel Glacking, schr. Revenge, Capt. Wm. Grahame, schr. Moro, Richard Gray, Richard Grason, (2) John Gum, Thomas Gist, Amos Gambrell, near Annapolis, John Gibbons, Annapolis Roads, Mrs. Nancy Hatfield, Wm. Hook, schr. McCoom, John Howell, Tarry Hanson, Richard Hell, of Edwd. Aquila Johnson, Perry Barracks, John Ivy, The Hon. John Johnson, Theodore Kirby, Fort Madison, Mrs. Ann Karacy, Richd. Kelly, Wm. Lowring, schr. Chasseur, Thos. Morgan, Fort Severn, John Miller, Abraham Moferson, Wm. McCombs, Miss Ann Martin, James Mills, Catharine McIntosh, Wm. Myres, John Miller, Wm. McClure, Fort Madison, Captain James Marriott, Robert Nichols, near Annapolis, Moses Orma, (3) Mrs. Elizabeth Orma, John Oaks, A. A. county, Wm. Proctor, Joseph Parker, John Price, John B. Robinson, (2) Arthur Rich, Capt. Charles C. Ray, delph. Lieutenant Thomas Ritchie, Fort Severn, Major Alexander Stewart, Henry Smith, Miss Mary Ann Simmons, Hambleton Sellar, (2) schr. Revenge, John Chew Thomas, John Thompson, John Tidings, Samuel Thomas, A. A. County, Jacob Waggoner, John Williams, Lt. Edward Hopkins, Richd. Wilson, John Weadon, Benet Wilkinson, Henry Woodward, A. A. county, Charles Waters, ditto. Major Gassaway Watkins, ditto.
John Munroe, P. M.
2. a. 8. 3w.

NOTICE.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

Present their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage since they commenced business. As they intend dissolving partnership in the course of six or seven weeks, and wish to have their business speedily closed, they now request the favour of all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts, or settle the same by note.
Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Sarah Ball, Benjamin Welch, Admrs.
December 29.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Galtier, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis. This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Galtier was entitled to in certain houses and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes. The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,
Administrator, c. t. a.
December 22.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.

About 17 years old, and a slave for life. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Enquire of the printer.
December 29.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

NOW DRAWING.

SCHEME.		
1 of 30,000	is	\$30,000
2		20,000
1		10,000
3		5,000
10		1,000
20		500
50		100
100		50
500		20
1000		10

11,687 Prizes.

Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:—

1st 10,000 blanks each	\$ 10
1st and 20th day each	5,000
entitled to	
1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18,	500
23, 28, 33, 38, 43,	
48, and 53d days	
1st drawn 2, 7, 12,	1,000
22, 32, 42, 52 & 62	
1st drawn 25th day	20,000
1st drawn 35th day	10,000
1st drawn 55th day	20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$ 8, to be had at George Street Book Store.
Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

	Prize	
1	do.	\$ 40,000
1	do.	30,000
1	do.	20,000
2	do.	10,000
5	do.	5,000
15	do.	1,000
20	do.	500
50	do.	100
100	do.	50
500	do.	20
11250	do.	12

Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to	\$ 1,000
First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to	12
First drawn ticket on the 20th day	10,000
First do. 25th do.	20,000
First do. 35th do.	10,000
First do. 40th do.	30,000
First do. 50th do.	40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store.
Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale,

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office.

THE COURT'S CHARGE

To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.

ALSO,
The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junier, Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, BENJ. GRAY, CLK.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hager's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any part of the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

G. H. W. STULL,
Washington County,
July 15th, 1813.

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order,
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.
December 22, 1813.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Calvert county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Poole, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against this said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of December, 1813.
Absolute Phelps, Adm.
Ann Phelps, 5 Jot. Poole
December 20.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farm known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyater, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
November 11.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
FREDERICK MACKUBIN,
November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,
ISAAC PARKER,
Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—
October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges
Lee's Isth Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Lidian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Balm.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.
At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing lists of cures, whose length prevents their being here with inserted.

B. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of
DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep good supply of
SPUN COTTON
Annapolis, November 11, 1813.

NOTICE

Printed and Published by

JONAS GREEN

Church-street, in

Price—Three Dollars

NEW-ORLEANS

NEWS FROM THE

MAINE.

A vessel from Carthagena, having arrived here, the following is the verbal report of the captain, a friend has let us have the papers.

St. Martha still held

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[Vol. LXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1814.

No. 181

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27. NEWS FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

A vessel from Carthagena is in the river: she had a long passage. The following is the verbal intelligence she brings, a friend has promised to let us have the papers which contain it.

St. Martha still held out, but continued to be invested by sea and by land. Caracas, Coro, Santa Fe and the whole province of Venezuela, had again declared themselves in favor of independence. A vessel belonging to the station of St. Martha, had captured a ship and a brig of war, and a merchant vessel from Spain, loaded with a supply of arms and ammunition for that place, and carrying besides 600 troops. The Carthagena having at first captured the merchant vessel, seized the Spanish signals and hoisted the insurgent's flag under that of Spain, made signals for reinforcements from the two other vessels, who sent their boats to her aid. The Carthagena captain immediately took hold of the men, and successfully attacked the two vessels and succeeded in taking them both. The gentleman who gives this information adds that the Spanish officers taken on board those vessels, having spoken in an abusive manner against the Carthagena government had been loaded with chains, and that he had seen them dressed in their uniform, and working in the harbor with the galley slaves.

General Labatut, had been replaced in the command of the military forces by general Ponsieri lately arrived from Europe.

MEXICO.

By the vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Tuesday, several letters have been received in this city, and we have been favored with the perusal of one of them, containing the following particulars:

The insurrection never had, even in the days of Hidalgo, assumed a character equally formidable and decisive. The insurgents have at length seized on Acapulco, one of the finest ports on the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps the only safe harbor in Mexico—it is eminently situated for commerce with the east, and was once famous for its annual galleons to Manila.

It appears that Morelos, after having secured his posts in the southern provinces, and organized a powerful army, found himself sufficiently strong to detach several corps to intercept the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The army, which blockaded a valuable convoy in the fortress Perote, at the departure of the above vessel, was estimated at seventy thousand men.

Perote is 25 miles from Vera Cruz. Apprehensions were entertained for the capital, as no news from thence had been received for sometime at Vera Cruz.

N.B.—We have just learned that San Blas, a port on the Pacific Ocean, near Acapulco, has also fallen into the hands of the Insurgents.

From the Albany Register of January 7th.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Canandaigua, Jan. 2.

Information has just reached town, by express, that the enemy are eighteen miles this side of Lewiston, on the Ridge road, marching towards this place, with a force of above 2000 men, including Indians. Our force consists only of about four or five hundred effective men. We are almost destitute of ammunition and guns. Our force is at or near Batavia. We are very much alarmed here for the safety of this village.

Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1813.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

FOR the information and satisfaction of the Members, Contributors and Patrons of the Charitable Society of Annapolis, as well as of others who may feel interested in the institution, the Managers have prepared the annexed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Society, from the period of its institution in January 1811, to the present time. As the statement embraces the expenditures for a period of three years, and is necessarily made in general terms, the Managers have deemed it necessary to enter into a more minute detail of their proceedings.

The Charitable Society was established for the several purposes of succoring indigence, providing employment for the industrious, and extending the benefits of education to the children of the poor; and although these objects may not all have been accomplished to the extent that could have been desired, yet the Managers have the satisfaction of knowing, that none of them have been entirely neglected; and they indulge the hope, that the benefits which they have been enabled to diffuse to the indigent class of our fellow-citizens, will ensure to the institution the continued aid and patronage of the humane. During the winter in which the society was first instituted, the uncommon severity of the season rendered the distresses of the poor particularly arduous; hence it was found necessary to make considerable disbursements for the indispensable article of wood, as will be seen on reference to the statement. When the Managers first entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them, they were diligent in ascertaining the number of those whose situation justly entitled them to the aid of this institution, and they have uniformly endeavored to discriminate between those whom misfortune may have reduced to poverty, and the idle, the worthless, and the dissipated. Nor have any who were able to work, and refused the employment provided for them, participated in the bounty of this institution. Although acting under these restrictions, and maintaining as rigid an economy as was consistent with charity, yet so great was the number of the truly distressed, that a smaller expenditure would not have sufficed to relieve their wants. Few persons, unless accustomed to visit the abode of the indigent, can imagine the extent of the distress which, during the inclement season of the year, pervades every residence of poverty. Upwards of sixty persons were provided by this society, during the first winter of its institution, with the essential necessities of life; most of whom, without this source of charity, could not, in all probability, have enjoyed that exemption from misery, which it was the happiness of the society to afford. When to the complicated evils of poverty the Managers found united the pressure of sickness, age and infirmity, of which there were numerous instances, these unhappy persons were the objects of their peculiar care and attention, and to those, principally, besides the necessary article of fuel, were furnished tea, sugar, meal, &c. the expense of which is noted in the statement. These articles were sometimes too dispensed to the industrious, in payment for such articles as were manufactured by them, which consisted principally of coats cloth, shirts, trousers, stockings, candle-wick, and carpet-warp.

Aware of the importance, and fully sensible of the duty, of imparting to the poor the benefits of education, the attention of the Managers was early directed to the establishment of a school for that purpose; which was opened on the 6th of May, 1811, and forty-three scholars admitted into it, most of whom, at the time of their admission, were unacquainted even with the alphabet, though some had attained to the age of 10 or 12 years; previous to the dissolution of the school, which took place in March 1813, most of them could read and write, and several of them had made some progress in arithmetic. After sup-

porting the school for nearly two years, it was found that the funds of the Society, were not adequate to its continuance; but the Managers, unwilling to resign an object so dear to humanity, resolved to attempt the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education, upon a plan by which the benefits of this improved mode of education might be enjoyed by the children of those who were able to pay for their instruction, at an expense much less than in common schools; and at the same time that the children of the poor should gratuitously participate in its benefits. For this purpose a teacher was employed for a salary of \$500 per annum, and duly instructed in the system by Mr. Ould, master of the Lancasterian School in George-Town. A suitable room for the purpose was obtained; the necessary lessons were procured, and the school commenced, with every prospect of success, on the 29th day of March in the present year. It has now been in operation for ten months, in which time upwards of one hundred and fifty scholars have been admitted into it—seventy of whom have generally been free scholars. Its progress, though occasionally interrupted by the visits of the enemy, has sufficiently demonstrated the efficacy of the plan, and promises the happiest results. The progress which the scholars generally have made, is highly gratifying and pleasing; and the order, regularity, and subordination which prevails at the school, is a pleasing evidence of the attention of the teacher. Although the price of tuition for pay scholars is materially re-

duced, yet the managers confidently expect that in a very short time the receipts of the school will be amply sufficient for its own support; and thus leave the charitable contributions of the members and patrons of the society to be devoted to the other benevolent objects of its institution. It has ever been an anxious object with the Managers to institute some plan, by which the poor can be constantly and usefully employed; the want of sufficient funds has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle to this scheme—they now, however, look forward to its accomplishment at no distant day. Having effected what they deemed of primary importance, the permanent establishment of the school—having established it upon a plan which will enable it always very nearly, if not entirely, to support itself—it will now require but a small portion of the funds of the society. Hence the managers indulge the hope, that they will now be enabled, as fully to accomplish another object of the institution, but little inferior in importance to the one which has been already effected.

With this brief history of their proceedings, the managers submit the account of the institution to the public, and solicit a continuance of that support which has hitherto been afforded. To the pleasing fact that the means of education, in this neighborhood have been so much facilitated, as to be accessible to all, and that there now remains no excuse for ignorance, so they hope shortly to be enabled to add, that the means of employment will be equally extended, and that there will remain no excuse for idleness.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Charitable Society of Annapolis, from January 1811, to December, 1813.

1811.			
January 1.	To amount of first annual instalment received from the members,	250	00
July 1.	To amount of second annual instalment received from the members,	200	00
Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	148	25
	To amount received from the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	118	57
	To Balance per contra,		90
		\$	717 72

1811.			
Decem. 31.	By cash paid for 56 cords of wood,	915	55
	By do. paid for meal, tea and sugar,	68	47
	By do. paid for raw materials for manufacturing,	150	04
	By do. paid the poor for manufacturing various articles,	66	34
	By do. paid the expense of a soup house,	5	63
	By do. paid the teacher of the charity school,	184	94
	By do. paid for slates for the school,	2	25
	By incidental expenses,	5	50
		\$	717 72

1812.			
January 1.	To amount of first annual instalment received from the members,	205	00
June 6.	Received in part of a legacy bequeathed to the charitable society by Mr. Milbourn Sigell, late of this city,	200	00
Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	85	00
	To amount received for the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	16	70
		\$	565 70

1812.			
Decem. 31.	By balance due from last year,	392	35
	By cash paid the teacher of the charity school,	36	63
	By do. 101 cords of wood,	17	34
	By do. paid for books, &c. for the school,	24	14
	By do. paid for raw materials,	3	00
	By do. paid for collecting,	8	00
	By do. paid for the relief of a stranger,	81	33
	By balance,		
		\$	568 70

1813.			
January 1.	To balance rendered from last year,	81	33
	To amount of second instalment for the year 1812, and the first instalment for the year 1813, received from the members,	275	00
Decem. 31.	To amount of contributions received this year,	103	75
	To amount received for the sale of various articles manufactured by the poor,	60	13
	To amount received for tuition,	186	00
		\$	706 20
		\$	23 43

1813.			
Decem. 31.	By cash paid for 171 cords of wood,	67	64
	By do. paid the teacher of the charity school,	116	80
	By do. paid for raw materials,	82	56
	By do. paid for coarse clothes and shoes purchased for sale on account of the society,	56	25
	By do. paid for the instruction of Thomas Bassford, teacher of the Lancasterian school,	60	00
	By do. paid for repairs &c. at the Lancasterian school,	14	38
	By do. paid for slates, paper, books, printing, &c. for the Lancasterian school,	85	87
	By do. paid for collecting, and other incidental expenses,	7	25
	By do. paid the teacher of the Lancasterian school,	200	00
	By balance,	23	43
		\$	709 10

From the Buffalo Gazette.
TO THE PUBLIC.
As the public anxiety is much excited, on the subject of the evacuation of Fort George and as many have taken the liberty of unjustly censuring General McClure, without knowing the facts, his friends, who wish that the truth may appear, have prevailed on the general to allow the following correspondence and general order to be published. Had the militia remained until their places had been supplied, Fort George would still have been ours, but the fact is otherwise, and the whole disgrace is to be attributed to the conduct of a certain Lt. Col. who was the chief actor, at the head of all mutinies and disaffection in the army, and who appeared to be more engaged in the anticipation of receiving his pay on a certain day, than in persuading his men to remain.

Communicated.
From Gen. McClure to Gen. Harrison.
Fort George, November 15.
Dear Sir—The subject of our conversation this morning has occupied my most serious reflections. The deadly blow heretofore given to the patriotism of our citizens on this frontier, has prepared them for murmurs and complaints; those who are now on their march, have left their homes and their business, under great sacrifices, with the moral certainty of being brought into action. The last address which I issued under your directions, and which I am happy to find has met your approbation, gives them reasons for indulging the expectation of service, and they are anxious to drive the enemy from their borders forever. The high character of Gen. Harrison, combined with these circumstances, has excited strong interest in the public mind relative to our operations.

In this peculiar situation of affairs, I feel it to be due to the gallant volunteers and militia, who are assembled and collecting, and to my own reputation, most respectfully to solicit, that if it is not incompatible with your instructions and your better judgment, you will not abandon our projected expedition against Burlington Heights. Such is the anxious wish of the militia, and I have no doubt the soldiers under your command are equally if not more desirous of the employment.

My anxiety on the subject, I trust will excuse the appearance of any disrespect in making this communication, which certainly is far from my feelings. My confidence in the valor, ability and prudence of Gen. Harrison, will dispose me most cheerfully to submit to any arrangements he may be bound to make, however great may be my disappointment in their result.

I have the honor to be with the utmost respect, your obdt. servt.
GEO. M'CLURE.
Major General Harrison.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Newark, Nov. 15, 1813.
DEAR SIR—Your letter to me of this morning has been received. I feel most severely the weight of the reasons which you urge for the prosecution of the intended expedition to Burlington. The disappointment however to the brave and patriotic men who have turned out under the expectation of serving their country effectually in the field, at this inclement season, is the most painful circumstance attending it, as I am well convinced from the information received this morning and last evening, that the enemy are removing as fast as possible from the head of the lake to Kingston, which has been left with a very small part of the force that was lately there, and it is more than probable that should we now advance in force, the enemy having now but effective men at Burlington, would destroy the stores which they have remaining there, and retreat too rapidly to be overtaken; there are considerations, however, which would make it extremely desirable to make an exhibition of force in that quarter, but the orders I have received from the secretary at war, leaves me no alternative. Com. Chauncey is extremely pressing that the troops should immediately embark, declaring that the navigation at this season to small vessels is very dangerous. The force at Sackett's Harbor is

The troops at York are all hastening down to Kingston. Sackett's Harbor may be endangered by even a delay of a few days; and should the troops that are here not get down before the lake is frozen, our fleet may be destroyed for the want of their aid. I cannot therefore take upon myself the responsibility of delaying their going even a day. Will you be so

good at a proper time, as to explain the above circumstances to the patriots who left their homes with the intention of assisting me to drive the enemy far from our borders, and assure them that I shall ever recollect with the warmest gratitude, the partiality they have been pleased to express for me, and their preference of serving under my command.
I will direct payment to be made to the volunteers for rations and forage in coming out.
Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me sincerely your friend,
W. H. HARRISON.
Br. Gen. McClure.

Head Quarters, Newark,
November 15, 1813.

Dear Sir,
Being ordered to return to the westward, you will be pleased to resume the command, which you received previously to my arrival at this place. The orders which you heretofore have received, will govern you. It will be necessary that you keep a vigilant eye over the disaffected part of the inhabitants, and I recommend that you make use of the zeal, activity and local knowledge which Col. Wilcock certainly possesses, to counteract the machinations of our enemy, and ensure the confidence of our friends amongst the inhabitants. It will, however, I am persuaded, be your wish as it is your duty, to guard the latter as much as possible from oppression.

The volunteers which were lately called out, will be retained, as long as you consider their services necessary—the drafted militia until further orders are received from the secretary of war.

There can be little doubt of its being the intention of the enemy to send the greater part of the troops which they have at Burlington and York to Kingston, and to make York the right of their line. They may, however, have a small command at Burlington, and those may be so securely posted as to render them safe from any desultory expedition you may set on foot; but it is desirable to have any supplies which they may have collected at ———, in the neighborhood destroyed; and should the success below be not such as to promise possession of the Upper Province, ——— may be destroyed.

Captains Leonard and Reed, or either of them, are appointed to muster your troops when and where you may think proper.

In closing this communication, I should not do justice to my feelings, if I were not to acknowledge the zeal and talents with which you have managed your command. Your conduct appears to me to have been extremely judicious & proper throughout; and your troops exhibit a state of improvement and subordination which is at once honorable to your officers and themselves.

I am, very sincerely,
Your friend and obdt. servt.
(Signed) W. H. HARRISON.
Br. Gen. Geo. M'Clure.

Fort George, Nov. 16.

My Dear Sir,
I cannot suffer you to depart from this post, without expressing to you the great satisfaction I have received from our intercourse, and my extreme regret that its continuance has been so short. You carry with you, sir, the highest esteem and the warmest admiration of every officer and soldier under my command who has had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with you.

Your recommendation will meet with every attention and respect in my power, and I shall only regret that you are not here yourself to execute them.

For the terms of approbation you have been pleased to use in speaking of my conduct, I can tender you only my thanks.

With the warmest wishes for your health and prosperity, and that of your officers, with whom I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance, I remain, with the utmost respect, your friend and servant,
(Signed) GEORGE M'CLURE.
Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison.

To the commandant at Erie or to whom it may concern.
The British this morning landed about 3000 regulars, militia and Indians, at Black Rock, and after a severe engagement with the militia, under the command of Maj. General Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo, and about sunrise to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village were immediately committed to the flames; and about 3 o'clock this afternoon almost entirely consumed. At the same time two large vessels, lying

above Black Rock, were set on fire and consumed. It is the avowed object of the British, as received by good authority, to proceed in a short time to Erie, for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port; and as an inducement to the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them to plunder, for their own benefit, wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the eastward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earliest information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion to be in readiness, in case of an attempt to burn as aforesaid; and request of you some assistance in men, arms and ammunition, as we have but few arms and no ammunition. The time is alarming! Destruction is the order of the day!

On the retreat from Buffalo, 30th December, 1813.

ISAAC BARNES, Maj.
Com. militia near Buffalo.

N. B. Information is just received that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie 8 or 10 miles, and destroy every thing as they pass.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.
Treasury Department, Dec. 24, 1813.

SIR
The provisions of the act of the 17th Dec. 1813, "laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," of which a copy is enclosed, so far as they apply to ships and vessels, and to exportations that may be attempted by their means, relate to such as are of the following descriptions:

1. Public armed vessels, possessing commissions from any foreign power, which are not affected by the act.
2. Private armed vessels, duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the U. States, and also private armed vessels of the U. States, duly commissioned under the act of June 26th, 1812. These are permitted to depart, having on board only the proper and necessary stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment, for their cruise; but they are not to take on board any merchandise or cargo of any description, for the purpose of trade or traffic either with the enemy or with a neutral, or for exportation; and the collectors of the customs are authorized & enjoined carefully to examine, search and effectually ascertain that there is no such merchandise or cargo on board, and, if any such be found, to seize it, and cause it to be landed and proceeded against by the district attorney, as forfeited to the U. States.
3. Foreign merchant vessels. These may proceed on their voyage with the cargoes they have on board other than provisions, military and naval stores, at the time they are notified of the act; but they must sail with their officers and crews composed wholly of foreigners, belonging to nations who were in amity with the U. States at the time of their arrival; and they must carry from the U. States no American citizen who shall not produce a passport permitting him to depart, furnished under the authority of the President of the United States. All foreign vessels, therefore, which have on board, at the time when they are notified of the act, (and the collectors are hereby directed to notify them as soon as the act is received) any provisions, military or naval stores, are immediately to re-land the same. If they shall have any other cargoes or merchandise on board, they may proceed to sea with them or in ballast; and for effecting the prohibition imposed upon such vessels, against carrying out of the U. States any American citizen, the collector is to cause every such vessel immediately before and at the time of her departure to be carefully searched and examined. The officers and crew are to be mustered in his presence, or in the presence of an inspector, assigned to attend to that service, and compared with a list to be made out and delivered to him by the master of the vessel for this purpose. The inspector is to remain on board after the vessel is under way to see that no American citizen comes or is taken on board, and, unless there be danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, is to leave the vessel only when the pilot leaves it. The clearance or permit for the departure of the vessel, is to be placed by the collector in the hands of the inspector, and is to be delivered by him to the master of the vessel only when he quits the same; and not to be delivered to him at all, but is to be brought back by the inspector in the

pilot boat, if any American citizen shall come or be taken on board from a boat or in any other manner, after the vessel has got under way. Foreign merchant vessels, after being notified of the act, are to take on board no cargo of any description whatever, nor any specie; and the collectors are required to use all the means in their power for detecting any attempt to evade this prohibition, and particularly the attempt to carry away provisions or specie, the last of which from its small bulk, is most liable to concealment and clandestine exportation. In those ports and places where there are banks, it is recommended to the collectors to have an understanding with the officers of those institutions, whose interest is principally concerned that the specie should not be drained from the country, and who, it is presumed, will readily act in concert with the collectors upon this subject. Thro' them, and in every other way in their power, they will endeavor to obtain information of those persons who may have drawn out or collected specie with the probable intent of sending it abroad, that such collection of specie in private hands may be watched, & that if it should be found under the circumstances described in the 10th section of the act, it may be taken into custody, in the manner there pointed out. Foreign merchant vessels arriving in the U. S. after the promulgation of the act, can in no event depart in any other way than in ballast and with their necessary sea stores; as to the sufficiency of which, the collector is in every instance to judge, and take care that under this pretext unreasonable quantities of provisions and necessities be not taken out of the U. S.

4. American vessels of every description (excepting private armed vessels duly commissioned under the act of June 26th, 1812) which shall be in port at the time when notice of the act is received at the custom house, if they shall have any cargo or lading on board, whether intended for exportation or for transportation coastwise, are either to discharge the same or to give a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, not to proceed on the intended voyage or trip, until permitted to do so, agreeably to the provisions of the act. The bond to be thus taken will be of the form annexed marked A. If the cargo is not discharged or the bond given, the collector will take possession of the vessel and cargo, as directed by the 3d section of the act. No vessel or boat whatever (excepting such as shall have received permission under the authority of the President of the U. States as pointed out in the 4th section of the act) can take on board any cargo. This prohibition extends as well to coasting and fishing vessels and boats, as to registered and sea-letter vessels. Vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries cannot depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, and no clearance or permit is to be granted to any vessel excepting to such as may be designated to the collectors, under the direction of the President of the United States, pursuant to the 1st and 4th sections of the act. Under the 4th section of the act, the President authorizes the Collectors, and they are hereby empowered to grant permissions to vessels or boats whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, in those cases where in their opinion, there is no danger of the embargo being violated. The extent of this permission, in relation to each vessel or boat to which it is granted, both as it respects the articles permitted to be transported, and the limits within which such transportation is to be confined, is to be specified in the instrument of permission to be delivered by the collector to every such vessel or boat, and which will be of the form annexed, marked B. It is to be granted in no case in which the vessel in performing the permitted voyage or navigation, will even for a short space leave what is properly called a bay, river or sound, and be compelled to be at sea; and no permission is to be granted to a vessel or boat in any case, for the transportation of provisions, naval or military stores, to or in any part of a bay, river or sound, occupied by the fleets or ships of the enemy, or in which there is reason to apprehend danger of falling into their hands. Previously to granting this permission, in every case, a bond must be given by the owner, owners, consign-

ee, or factor of the vessel or boat, with one or more sufficient sureties, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the vessel or boat, as specified in the 4th section of the act. This bond will be of the form annexed, marked C. A monthly return of all the permissions granted under this authority, thus committed by the President to the collectors, is to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the form marked D. Manifests of the cargoes taken on board these vessels each voyage or trip, must be delivered by the masters to the collector or surveyor—and certificates of the landing of the cargoes are to be delivered to the masters on every voyage or trip, if they shall require it, and may be of the form annexed marked E. As many citizens may both be landed and landed at places where there is no officer now stationed, for receiving the manifests or granting the certificates of landing, it may be necessary, and the collectors are hereby authorized to appoint temporary inspectors at proper places, for the sole purpose of receiving manifests of cargoes, and granting clearances and certificates of landing. Duplicates of all these papers should be sent by them to the collector. It may not be necessary in every instance, that the inspectors should actually be present when the cargo is landed; they may in such cases as shall be directed by the collectors, take as evidence of the fact the certificate of any respectable citizen not interested in the matter. And there may also be situations where such evidence may be received by the collector or surveyor, without the intervention of an inspector. The compensation of the temporary inspectors appointed for these purposes must consist wholly of the fees to which they will be entitled.

On the sale or transfer of any ship or vessel, or in any case in which a new register or licence is to be granted, or when, on the sale of any vessel not entitled to a register or licence, it shall become necessary, by any custom house document, or in any official transaction at the custom house, to recognize such sale, it is made necessary by the sixth section of the act, that a bond with one or more sufficient sureties shall be taken, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the ship or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall not, during the continuance of the act, contravene or infringe any of its provisions. The form of this bond, to be executed by the former owner, is given under the letter D.

As clearances of American vessels are expressly prohibited by the first section of the act, unless in cases under the special direction of the President of the United States, which prohibition is repealed in the eighth section, the bonds required in the seventh section, for vessels licensed for the fisheries, or those bound on a whaling voyage, are not to be taken, and vessels of those descriptions are not to be cleared without further provisions and instructions on this subject.

By the tenth section of the act, the collectors are vested with the power to take into custody any of the articles there enumerated, whether on board of any ship or vessel, or in any vehicle used for transportation by land, or under other circumstances which afford reason to believe that they are intended to be exported, and to hold them until bond with sufficient sureties shall be given for the landing or delivery of the articles in some place of the U. S. whence, in the opinion of the collector, there shall not be any danger of their being exported. The eleventh section of the act, in prescribing the mode in which the defence of the collector is to be conducted, if he shall be called upon by any individual to answer judicially for his acts done under this law, is intended to shield him from vexatious and unjust prosecutions. But he is not to proceed under the tenth section of the act to take the articles therein mentioned into his custody, unless there be circumstances other than mere suspicion to induce a belief that a violation of the law is intended. Such may be the information of persons employed to assist in, or intrusted with the knowledge of, the designs of the parties; former violations by them of this law, or of other restrictive laws, or of the revenue laws of the United States; an unusual accumulation of articles in one place; shipments to islands, or harbors or places open to the public beyond the wants or necessities of those places, &c. A sound discretion must be exercised by the collectors; and it is consequently trans-

in no instance will collectors or any other officers produce a procedure, or any such mode of execution, it is hoped that no will arise for resorting to placed by the twelfth section at the disposition of the court, for carrying its provisions into effect, or repressing attempts to oppose it. But if any persons shall at any time be guilty of such acts, they shall be liable to the law, as citizens, and such steps taken by the collectors, by force, the President of the United States are hereby empowered to aid any of the naval forces of the United States in the service of the States, that may be within convenient distance as to the requisite assistance.

By order of the President of the United States.
W. L. Garrison,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Collector of the Customs for the district of

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANAPOLIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1814.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

At the commencement of the year we cannot but express acknowledgments to the subscribers of this paper, for the patronage which they have bestowed upon it. While we hope, however, for the continuance of their favor, we are not less desirous to be allowed the liberty of those in arrears with us, to settle upon which the paper is published, require that payment be made annually.

It is hoped this suggestion will be sufficient to ensure a speedy settlement of all debts due the establishment, as our expenses are so great, and it is necessary to meet them.

Those indebted for two or more numbers are particularly requested to remit—Remittances by bank drafts are particularly received.

The burning of Newark, N. J., has been attended with most disastrous consequences to our citizens on the frontier. It is an act every way repugnant to the feelings of our countrymen, and as foreign from the mode of warfare among civilized nations, it is the destruction of life and property. The general, to appear as a people whom his followers highly esteemed, had addressed to the public, stating which governed his conduct. In this address he had thrown the odium upon the British, and should be succeeded in his object, he would have been a most successful agent in New York in his schemes. His trip will have been a most successful one, as well as to himself, as well as to his friends in almost every part of the State, and has returned laden with a great number of citizens, instead of having the frozen climes of

Legislature of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1814.
Mr. F. M. Hall, Clerk of the President of the Baltimore and Annapolis Turnpike, countermanded the order of Gerard Snowden, Esq., and referred the matter to the following committee.

To the Hon. the General Assembly, IN CONJUNCTION.
Gentlemen,
We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the President of the Baltimore and Annapolis Turnpike, countermanding the order of Gerard Snowden, Esq., and referring the matter to the following committee.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the President of the Baltimore and Annapolis Turnpike, countermanding the order of Gerard Snowden, Esq., and referring the matter to the following committee.

to no instance will personal feelings or any other improper influence produce a procedure that will give any just cause for complaint. With such a mode of executing the law, it is hoped that no occasion will arise for reporting to the means placed by the twelfth section of the act at the disposition of the President, for carrying its provisions into effect, or repressing attempts, foreseen or unforeseen, to oppose it. But if such dispositions shall at any time be manifested, and such steps taken in opposition to the law, as can only be prevented or repressed by the use of force, the collectors, by direction of the President of the United States, are hereby empowered to call to their aid any of the naval or military forces of the United States, or militia in the service of the United States, that may be within such convenient distance as to afford them the requisite assistance.

By order of the President of the United States. **W. JONES,**
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
The Collector of the Customs
for the district of

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, SATURDAY JAN. 15, 1814.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At the commencement of the New Year we cannot but express our grateful acknowledgments to the subscribers of this paper, for the patronage afforded it. While we hope, however, for a continuance of their favours, we must be allowed the liberty of reminding those in arrears with us, that the conditions upon which the paper is published, require that payment should be made annually.

It is hoped this suggestion will be sufficient to ensure a speedy discharge of all debts due the establishment, inasmuch as our expenses are great, and it is necessary to meet them.

Those indebted for two or more years are particularly requested to make payment—Remittances by mail will be thankfully received.

The burning of Newark, by general M'Clure, has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to many of our citizens on the frontier. We conceive it an act every way as barbarous, and as foreign from the accustomed mode of warfare among civilized nations, as the destruction of Havre de Grace.

The general to appease the indignation of a people whom his folly had injured, and highly incensed, has made an address to the public, stating the reasons which governed his conduct on that occasion. In this address he has endeavored to throw the odium from his own head on that of the secretary at war. Should he succeed in fixing it there, the secretary can no longer expect to meet support in New York in any of his ambitious schemes. His trip to the frontiers will have been a most unfortunate one to himself, as well as to the country, since he has defeated the expectations of his friends in almost every respect, and has returned laden with the execrations of a great number of his fellow citizens, instead of laurels collected from the frozen climes of the North.

Legislature of Maryland.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Tuesday, Jan. 11.
Mr. F. M. Hall delivered a memorial from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Columbia turnpike, counter to the memorial of Gerard Snowden, and others. Read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication.
To the Hon. the General Assembly.
IN COUNCIL.
Annapolis, Jan. 4, 1814.

Gentlemen,
We have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from his Excellency Simon Snyder, together with a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which is directed to be submitted to you.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.
LEV. WINDER,
Read. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.
Mr. Lushby from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John & James Allen, of Carroll county, praying

being immediate relief in their wants or distressed by the confederations participated by the British at Fredericktown in the spring of 1813, beg leave to report. That they have had the same under consideration, and find the facts therein stated to be true. While your committee regret that the exhausted state of our revenue, and the pressing calls which are made for defence against this enemy, will not permit the state to indulge in that liberality which the character of the state for humanity and munificence would require, they cannot but express their belief, that some legislative relief should be granted to your petitioners; they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the aforesaid John and James Allen or to order, the sum of — dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

By order **Wm. K. Landin, clk.**
Which was read.

The report on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying the erection of a new county, was read the second time, and the question put. That the house concur therein? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blakiston, Boyer, Jervis, Spencer, Hands, Browne, Reynolds, Tancy, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Leconte, J. R. Evans, Lushby, Hogg, Robert, Evans, Francis M. Hall, Somerville, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplane, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—47.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Bennett, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Forwood of Wm. Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilgham, Mason, Gabby, Saulsbury, Wright.—18.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Culbreth, Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Mr. Duvall delivers a bill to enable the president, directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, to remove said Banks in case of necessity, and for other purposes. Read.

The supplement to the act authorizing appropriations for the penitentiary of this state, was read the second time, and the question put. Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The supplement to the act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian Church or Congregation in this State, was read the second time by special order, and the question put. Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative. Adjourned.

From the N. Y. E. Post.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.
Office of the Daily Advertiser.
Boston, Jan. 8, 1814.

The brig Ino, Weeks, of 66 days from Delfayl, (about 60 miles from Amsterdam), with a full assorted Dutch cargo to sundry merchants in this town, arrived at Portland on Friday last.

A Spanish brig 43 days from the Havana, with a cargo of molasses arrived at Newport on Friday last.

The Swedish brig Götter, of 24 days from St. Barts, cargo of sugar, arrived at Bristol (R. I.) on Friday last.

A brig belonging to Newburyport from North Carolina, with a cargo of rice and flour, passed Falmouth on Friday last, bound into Hyannis.

Swedish ship Neptunas, Elserman, hence at Amelia Island, 21 days passage.

The two persons lately committed to the goal in this town for the alleged crime of supplying the enemy with provisions at Providence town were examined before a special meeting of the District Court this morning, and a bill for High Treason, found against them, they were sent to the goal at Ipswich, there to await their final trial, which will take place in May next, before the District Court, then to be held in this town.

Right of blood. R. M. There is a rumour in town, that evening that Buonaparte has got back to Dresden—how it comes, where it originated, I cannot learn—not much reliance is to be placed in it. It may have been circulated for speculative purposes, as a thousand others are with us for the like purpose.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

It is a painful task to publish to the world, incidents of a melancholy character, by which the feelings of a family may be wounded, or its happiness affected; but circumstances sometimes occur wherein imperative duty calls loudly for an exposure, to the end that society, whose interest is paramount to that of a few individuals, may be benefited and protected.—How awful is the consideration of death—but how more than dreadful is the thought of a sinner dying.

"Get off in the bloom of his sin."

"No reckoning made, but sent to his account."

"With all his imperfections on his head."

These reflections are induced by the fatal occurrence which took place on Monday night last, in the Centre-Square of this city, when a murder of the most flagitious dye was perpetrated. A young man named —, a resident of this city who was by birth —, during the continuance of a snow storm, was assassinated by some person or persons unknown; there was inflicted upon his body with a sword, or some other sharp pointed instrument, upwards of forty wounds. The body of the deceased was discovered on the following morning in a mangled condition, and in that wretched state was conveyed to his house, where an amiable wife, whose anxiety for the nocturnal absence of her husband, who doomed to be doubly embittered by the heart rending tidings of his death, was affectionately expecting his return. Suspicion has attached to two persons, one of them is an officer of the U. S. army, and the other a Spaniard; but whether or no either of the two be guilty, will perhaps best appear after the investigation, which is now pending upon the arrest of one of them, has been completed.

But mark reader!—and remember—that the unfortunate person who has thus been hurried into eternity, was by profession a Gambler—that his intimate associates were Gamblers—that those suspected of his murder are Gamblers; & that the general opinion now is, that the assassination was committed in desperation excited by the loss of money, in revenge of some gaming table affront, or in consequence of a certain knowledge of the deceased having in his possession several hundred dollars. Murder will be developed—The guilty perpetrator of the horrid deed will be betrayed; and will meet the reward which his crime merits. Should the person now under arrest prove to be innocent, he must view his apprehension as a sacrifice made for the public good, and perhaps as a judgment inflicted upon him for his injudicious choice of company and course of life. And we hope that this fatal event may prove a solemn warning to all who are engaged in the vicious habits with which gaming is indispensably connected, to abandon their lawless pursuits, and resort for a maintenance to the labours and arts of honest industry.—And we also trust, that this flagrant breach of the public peace and tranquillity, originating beyond all doubt, in the system of gaming which unfortunately in our city, pervades to a disgraceful and alarming extent, may induce our magistrates, civil officers, and virtuous citizens, to use every exertion to suppress gaming, and root out from society those shameless violators of the laws with which it is infested.

JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23d, 1813.

From the Maritime Times.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

To the humane and feeling heart, nothing can be more distressing than the information from the west, our principal fortress upon the lines, with an immense quantity of ordnance, arms and ammunition, clothing and camp stores, taken by the enemy; our frontier, for a considerable distance devastated; houses plundered and burnt, & the inhabitants, who were not slaughtered, obliged to fly to the interior, in this inclement weather, to save their lives.—Every reasonable person will be naturally led to inquire from what source these evils are derived? The answer is simple—from those who administer our own government.

Should this answer prove appalling to the west, they are interested to a few of the facts, which lead to this conclusion. It is well known, that every station has been made by these in power, and their humble followers, to spread under the name of friendship and intimacy, which before the war, connected the inhabitants on this side the Niagara with those residing in the British territory. Although war was declared against the British government, these people, who had been in the habit of neighbourly intercourse, could not see the propriety of entering into the system of trying "which could do the other the most harm," or cutting each others throats. To produce this "happy temper of mind," every stratagem was resorted to by the friends of the war. During an armistice, when our government was pledged not to commit an act of hostility, a militia officer, commanding a post on the Niagara, sent a detachment and took as prisoners of war, a British guard on Grand Island. Sentinels were shot, while doing their duty on the other side of the river, and flags of truce were repeatedly fired upon by our sentinels, when crossing the river. Yet did not these and other outrages excite the enemy to acts of retaliation.

After Fort George was taken by our troops, citizens, whilst peaceably attending to their business, were seized and sent across the river, and almost at the same instant their property was plundered and destroyed. Those who were paroled, and promised protection, on suspicion of their possessing moveable property, were arrested, and their effects pillaged. Such was the conduct pursued by those who were planted upon the enemy's soil. Yet it would seem that the friends of the war feared that these abuses would not excite in the enemy a disposition to revenge. It seems, likewise, that they were fearful no opportunity would be given for retaliation: when to ease the climax of their folly and villainy, they ordered the village of Newark to be burnt, and withdrew all the troops from that frontier, except about a hundred, who were left for a revenge offering in Fort Niagara! If this last act of barbarity was not committed by order of the government, the life of the officer who committed it, would be but a miserable atonement for the crime.

It will be vain for the blood hounds to attempt to persuade the people, at least those in this part of the country, that the enemy would have burnt Lewiston, had they not been goaded to it by the villany of our own commanders. Look at Ogdensburg, Hamilton, and the other villages upon the St. Lawrence. Every building upon that river has been at the mercy of this same enemy, since he took possession of Ogdensburg last winter—yet there has been no burning or plundering private property.—Even after Wilkinson had passed a large army down the river for Montreal, leaving these villages defenceless, the enemy came across and took what public property they could find, but spared all other! If we look at the Niagara frontier, we shall also find that the enemy have had the power to destroy every village upon that river, almost every day since the declaration of war. Last spring, they took our guard and the public property at Schlosser—they also took possession of Black Rock—but so far from injuring private property, they respected the buildings of Peter & Porter, than whom no person is more obnoxious to the Canadians.—That Newark was burnt for the purpose of enraging the enemy, and exciting them to some act of revenge, is my firm belief, in order to raise a war spirit in the inhabitants of this district.—We shall now see in the war papers, *Massacre, Burning, Plundering, Scalping, British Cruelty, Indian Allies, Extirmination and Revenge* in glaring CAPITALS, in every paragraph that shall issue from these corrupted presses.—But it will not answer the purpose. We all know the object of those who have brought this accursed war upon the country. We all know the arts that have been used to bring these distresses upon this frontier. We know that after raising the indignation of the enemy, by almost every act of barbarity, our troops were criminally withdrawn, not leaving enough even to garrison Niagara, thereby devoting to certain destruction our helpless inhabitants.

At the time Lewiston was burnt, the inhabitants, imploring the enemy not to destroy their property, received this sympathetic answer, pointing to the still smoking ruins—"LOOK AT NEWARK!"

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Sham, are requested to call and settle their accounts, it not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm.
JOHN CHILDS,
January 15.

Books, Stationary, &c.

GEORGE SHAW,

HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUE:

- | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| Barker's series | 6 | Christianity | 2 |
| Smith's do | 24 | by H. Moore | 3 |
| Johnson's do | 12 | Practical Piety | 3 |
| Pope's do | 10 | by H. Moore | 3 |
| Andison's do | 6 | Prayer Books, of various editions | 3 |
| Goldsmith's do | 6 | from 21 to 30 | 3 |
| The Spectator | 10 | Bishop Hurley's Sermons | 3 |
| Beattie's works | 10 | Dr. Watts's do | 3 |
| Plowden's Hist. of Ireland | 6 | Satan's Devices | 3 |
| Scott's Poems | 8 | Exposed | 3 |
| elegantly bd. | | Beattie's Evils | 3 |
| Milton's works | 2 | of the Christian Religion | 3 |
| elegantly bd. | | Paley's Natural Theology | 3 |
| Thomson's Young Men's | 3 | Paley's Sermons | 3 |
| Alcibiades | 3 | Morse's Universal Geography | 3 |
| Hayley's The Vision of Don Quixote, a new poem | 3 | 2 vols. with an Atlas containing 63 maps | 3 |
| Croker, a new poem | 3 | W. Shakespeare's plays, (plates) | 3 |
| Lord Erskine's Speeches | 3 | Rollin's Ancient History | 3 |
| Memoirs of the life of David Rittenhouse, late president of the American Philosophical Society | 3 | Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, School Books, &c. &c. | 3 |
| Knickerbocker's His. of N York (a new edition) | 3 | | |

ALSO,

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Super Royal | | Writing Paper. |
| Royal | | |
| Medium | | |
| Demy | | |
| Folio | | |
| Footcap and Quarto | | |

Quills of various qualities, from \$1 to \$3 a hundred.
Wafers, red and black Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, ready made Ink, Durable Marking Ink, Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Slates and Pencils, Best Lead Pencils, Copy Books, Penknives, Scissors, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Razors and Sosp.
Jan. 15

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Lott Green and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 170 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating.—For further particulars apply to

NICHES J. WATKINS.

Jan. 15, 1814. 11st Ap.

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of **RICHARD KENT**, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order, to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

True copy, taken from the original.

Test. **Wm. S. Monahan, Clk.**

CALVERT COUNTY, sc.

October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test. **Wm. S. Monahan, Clk.**

January 15

PROFILE ROOM;

AT MR. GRAY'S.

Lower End of Church-street.

Profile Likenesses taken in Colours or Plain, of which a variety of specimens may be seen at the room.

S. DEWEY.

N. B. Attendance from 6 to 10 Morning till 9 in the Evening
January 15, 1814

POET'S CORNER.

From the United States Gazette.

The following beautiful lines, written by a gentleman in England, have already decorated the columns of the Gazette. But the present state of our relations, both internal and external, abstracted from their infernal merit, render their republication, at this season, peculiarly proper.

SONS of Columbia sheath the sword!
And Britain stay thy vengeful hand!
What profit can dire war afford?
Why thus with hostile banners stand?
Let passion's swelling wave subside,
And reason rule instead of pride.

Al! think if War spread wide his flame,
What thousands in the strife must die,
How few behind them leave a name,
Yet tears for each fall some fond eye;
Think of the widow's heavy sigh,
And the poor orphan's melting cry.

But should not these soft sorrows move,
And headlong anger cry "to arms!"
And fierce defiance loud to prove,
His might amidst the field's alarms,
And hate and ire inflame each host,
And cannon thunder round the coast.

Yet will not interest's voice prevail!
Reflect how commerce must decline,
The loom stand still, and want assail,
The many that must starve pine;
And burdens weigh each nation down,
And wild despair with fury frown.

Ye brothers are, both freedom prize,
And in one language worship heav'n;
Why then religion's voice despise,
By hellish hatred madly driv'n,
Let reason and religion reign,
And war's grim dogs once more enchain.

Encroach not on each other's right,
Let justice lift aloft her scale,
Ye both are brave, both proud in fight,
Oppressive wrong cannot prevail;
Then throw those gleaming arms aside
In peace the plough and shuttle guide.

THE NEW YEAR.

At this season, venerable custom demands, that we should salute our friends with the comprehensive wish of "A happy New Year," and the time has been when independently of the fun and frolic, the mirth and merriment, which the occasion inspired, the enjoyment of Peace and Plenty gave to the wish the confidence of expectation. We then could look back to the departed year, and trace recollections which warmed the heart with gratitude to the Great Disposer of all things; and as we have bid adieu to our regret at least softened, if not subdued, by the anticipation of joys which were spread in prospect before us. In the actual enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, commerce and agriculture pouring abundance on our land, national and individual prosperity taught us to believe, that we were the favourites of Heaven! What nation, what people, on the wide surface of this globe could then challenge a comparison with this nation and this people? Our rulers were wise and virtuous, exalted far above all the littleness of local attachment, exalted above the reach of ambition itself: we were united at home—we were respected abroad!

"What could I have done to the Vineyard which I have not done unto it?" But we have been ungrateful for the mercies bestowed upon us. We have forfeited the favour of Heaven by our wickedness, and we are now experiencing, and we fear we are long to experience the severest retribution for our misdeeds.

War, with all its train of horrid evils, the destruction of life, the deprivation of morals.

Taxes, oppressive and burthen-some.

National debt, hourly accumulating.

Wrong and contempt from foreign nations.

Disunion and discontent at home.

Commerce annihilated.

Agriculture beginning to languish.

The necessities of life converted into luxuries, and the poor man forbidden to taste of them.

Liberty in danger, not merely by the encroachments of military power, but by the desperate endeavours of our rulers, to support by violence, what they have introduced by fraud and delusion.

The constitution, the palladium of our rights, wounded on every side and fainting to death!

Gracious God! who can look back on what we have been, and consider what we are, without horror and amazement! Who can look forward to what we may be, to what we are likely to be, and not shudder! May the wrath of the offended Majesty of Heaven yet be averted! and when we again

shall a New Year, may penitence for past offences have reached us from the punishment which they merit; and returning wisdom have conducted us to the path of glory and of virtue from which we have been led astray.

There is one description of persons who may most cordially greet each other with "A happy New Year." We mean the collectors, &c. of

Stamp Tax,
Carriage Tax,
Tax on retailers,
Tax on Still and Boilers,
Tax on Auctioneers,
Tax on Sugar Refiners,
Tax on real Estate,

and the long list of army contractors, retainers, and dependants, who hold profitable or sinecure places as a reward for slandering General Washington and other fine deeds which shall have put their friends in power and keep them there.

These gentlemen may well say to each other "A happy New Year," and many returns of it.—[*ibid.*]

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Baltimore Correspondent,

AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able-bodied man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket, much worn, while full of country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes, yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbidden harboring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Anne Arundel county, 5

January 8, 1815.

For Sale or Rent.

By order of the Orphan Court.

To Let, the House and Lot lately occupied by Alexander C. Magruder, Esquire—Also for sale a Stone Warehouse, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands, and a House and Lot situate in Green street, the property of the late Charles Wallcut. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER MOHNE, Sw.

January 3, 1814.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1813.

Wm. Alexander, Joseph Alkinson, Thomas G. Addams, Thos. G. Addison, James Beard, (2,) shor. Revenge, Oliver Bird, Fort Madison, John Bear, schr. Burrows, Capt. Thos. Barber, Robert Beasley, Ebenezer Ballard, Fort Madison, Nathaniel Creaur, Annapolis Fort, David Colwell, Lt. Henry Coulter, (2,) John P. Crafts, John Callahan's heirs, Lt. John Clark, David Causeway, Wm. Coats, Charles Chaloumian, Robert Carr, Anne Arundel County, John S. Camden, ditto, Madame La Comtesse Desmori, Wm. Duncan, (3,) near London-town, Charles Duval, near Annapolis, John Davis, Margaret Darnald, Capt. Furgason, N. H. Fitzhugh, Thomas Fisher, near the Black Horse Tavern, Wm. Frazier, Daniel Glacking, schr. Revenge, Capt. Wm. Graham, schr. Moro, Richard Gray, Richard Grason, (2,) John Gium, Thomas Gist, Amos Giambrill, near Annapolis, John Gibbons, Annapolis Rhoads, Mrs. Nancy Hammond, Wm. Hook, schr. Moro, John Howel, Tarray Hanson, Richard Hall, of Edw. Aquila Johnson, Perry Barracks, John Ivy, The Hon. John Johnson, Theodore Kirby, Fort Madison, Mrs. Ann Karney, Richd. Kelly, Wm. Lowring, schr. Chasseur, Thos. Morgan, Fort Severn, John Miller, Abraham Moferson, Wm. McCombs, Miss Ann Martin, James Mills, Catharine McIntoch, Wm. Myres, John Miller, Wm. McClure, Fort Madison, Captain James Marriott, Robert Nichols, near Annapolis, Moses Orme, (3,) Mrs. Elizabeth Orme, John Oaks, A. A. county, Wm. Proctor, Joseph Parker, John Price, John B. Robinson, (2,) Arthur Rich, Capt. Charles C. Rand, delph, Lieutenant Thomas Ritchie, Fort Severn, Major Alexander Stewart, Henry Smith, Miss Mary Ann Simmons, Hambleton Seller, (2,) schr. Revenge, John Chow Thomas, John Thompson, John Tidings, Samuel Thomas, A. A. County, Jacob Waggoner, John Williams, Lt. Edward Hopkins, Richd. Wilson, John Wendon, Bennet Wilkinson, Henry Woodward, A. A. county, Charles Waters, ditto, Major Gassaway Watkins, ditto.

John Munroe, P. M.

Jan. 3.

Sw.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LEVIN C. MACKALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them without delay. Given under my hand, this seventeenth day of December, 1813.

NATHL. T. WEEMS,

Executor

January 5

lawt

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 29th day of January next,

ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situate in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peace, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,

Administrator, &c. &c.

December 22

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from Hunting, with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, lying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

PHILIP WITFURGT

January 5

Sw.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000

DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZE.

now drawing.

SCHEME.	Prize.
1 of 30,000 is \$ 30,000	
2 of 20,000 is 40,000	
3 of 10,000 is 10,000	
4 of 5,000 is 5,000	
10 of 1,000 is 1,000	
20 of 500 is 500	
50 of 100 is 100	
100 of 50 is 50	
300 of 20 is 20	
1100 of 10 is 10	

11,667 Prizes, \$ 245,000

Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:—

1st 10,000 blanks each	\$ 10
1st and 20th day each	5,000
1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18,	
23, 28, 33, 38, 43,	500
48, and 53d days	
1st drawn 2, 7, 12,	1,000
22, 32, 42, 52 & 62	
1st drawn 25th day	20,000
1st drawn 35th day	10,000
1st drawn 55th day	20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$ 8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

Prize	of	\$
1 do.	of	40,000
1 do.	of	30,000
1 do.	of	20,000
2 do.	of	10,000
5 do.	of	5,000
15 do.	of	1,000
20 do.	of	500
50 do.	of	100
100 do.	of	50
500 do.	of	20
11250 do.	of	12

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$ 1,000

First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12

First drawn ticket on the 20th day 10,000

First do. 25th do. 20,000

First do. 35th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 30,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store, Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale,

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,

THE COURT'S CHARGE

To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.

ALSO,

The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junior, Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, BENJ. GRAY, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious star when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County, 2

July 14th, 1813.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Runaway on Sunday evening, the 12th of December, 1813, a tall negro man, belonging to the subscriber, and residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Yalton. He has some times by the name of HENDERSON, but most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, about 6 feet 6 inches high, and 30 years old. He stopped in the city a few miles from the city twenty dollars, out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knees.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,

Baltimore, 8th

January 12

NOTICE

That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

December 22, 1813.

NOTICE

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farm known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my land lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

November 11.

NOTICE

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN.

November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON

STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER.

Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded *Gideon White* as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines.

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Aina and Fever Drops

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted cured by one application (without Mercury)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Parisian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here with inserted.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his store to

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

MARYLAND GAZETTE—EXTRA.

ANNAPOILIS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following.

Highly Important Intelligence.

New-York, Jan. 16.

Buonaparte returned to Paris.—Last evening arrived at this port the letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong. Capt. Champlin informs that after the defeat and overthrow of Buonaparte at Leipsic by the allied powers, he retreated with the remnant of the army to the Rhine, and from thence he proceeded with all possible dispatch to Paris, convoked the Senate, and ordered a new levy of 220,000 men, who it is said and believed at Bordeaux, were destined for Italy. The Prince of Moscow, (Marshal Ney,) Buonaparte's favorite General, had been dismissed and disgraced, on the alleged ground that he had been the cause of all the disasters and failures which have attended the French arms in the last campaign. All the German Princes had joined the allies, determined to make common cause with them until the balance of power should be once more restored on the continent of Europe. Our minister at Paris, Mr. Crawford, had been accredited, and sent home dispatches to our Government by Capt. Champlin. The Gen. Armstrong sailed from Bordeaux in company with 2 French frigates, 2 brigs and one French privateer on a cruise, together with the following American vessels:—ship Galloway, Madox for New-York; Fanny for Charleston; schr. Volunteer, Meteor, Whig, and William, all for N. York.

On the passage while in company with the 2 French frigates captured a British brig from Guernsey, and burnt her. A few days after, while in company with the schr. William captured the British sloop Endeavor, from Jersey bound to Lisbon, with linen and paper, took out her cargo and burnt her. The captain of the Endeavor informed that two large convoys of merchantmen had sailed from England bound up the Mediterranean. The next day captured the British sloop Phebe and Mary bound to Madeira and gave her up to the crews of the captured vessels they had burnt.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris, &c.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing letter of marque schooner Gen. Armstrong, capt. Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, which port he left on the 24th of November.

Capt. Champlin informed us that the French army was defeated by the allies in the battles of the 16th and

18th of Oct. and had retreated to the Lower Rhine, where they halted and entrenched themselves—that the emperor of France arrived in Paris early in Nov.—convoked the senate—ordered a new conscription for 220,000 men, and received and accredited Mr. Crawford, our ambassador, from whom captain C. is the bearer of despatches for government, which were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

Capt. C. further informed us, that he was embargoed for 26 days by the frigates which sailed in company with him.

Capt. C. also informed us, it was reported in Nantz, that Napoleon had left Paris for Italy—but we find by the Monitor of the 17th of Nov. that the Emperor had not left France.

Capt. Champlin has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Paris Monitor to the 17th November, inclusive.

Mer. Adv.

From the Boston Palladium, of Friday, Jan. 14.

FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with Halifax papers of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6th—from which the subsequent articles are copied:

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.

Arrived yesterday, the Frances Freeling packet, 37 days from Falmouth, with October and November mails.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Shannon, Sir P. Broke, is arrived from Halifax. Sir Philip is not quite recovered from the wound in his head.

Nov. 6.

A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious success arrived, dated Verden. It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. a day later than the despatches from Sir Charles Stewart. It informs us, that at day break on the 19th, the King of Saxony, who was with Buonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town—but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Buonaparte's usual feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault—the result is known. Ney is said to have been wounded, and Angereau killed. The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Merseburg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by Blucher, and probably also by active Platow & his Cossacks. Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Buonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000!! But where is Buonaparte? One report says, he has reached Paris; another that he has gone to Cassel; another to Magdeburg. Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his pow-

er has received an irrecoverable blow.

The King of Saxony stood at his balcony, at Leipsic, bowing to the three Sovereigns as they entered, and wishing to be considered as an acquaintance and friend—none saw or spoke to him.

November 10.

Accounts of the most important & favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning. It was asserted, that on the 21st. Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cosson, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners and pieces of cannon: That Gen. D'York had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Mersburg road, and routed them with great slaughter.

That the King of Wittenburg had declared in favor of the Allies, and was marching with 15,000 men to take possession of Frankfurt.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the Allies, and to take up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyrolians had immediately embodied themselves into a large army, & were descending from their mountains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her situation had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France.

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that "it never rains but it pours."

The treaties between G. Britain, Russia and Prussia, were on Monday evening, laid before Parliament.—Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June 18th, to bring 100,000 into the field; and Prussia, in that of June 14th, to bring 80,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz.—to Russia, 1,333,334. and to Prussia, 666,666; besides which the Federative Paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be 5 million sterling, of which 2 1/2 are to be ultimately discharged by this country.

There is a separate Convention of the 6th July, for taking the Russian German Legion protempore, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

REPORTED GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

TRURO, (Eng.) Nov. 13.

Last night we received intelligence from Plymouth, that a Telegraphic Communication had been made from the Admiralty to the Commander in Chief of that port announcing that Ad. Young had fallen with the enemy, captured ten sail of the line, and driven two on shore.—The gallant Ad. had received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has been obtained over the Texel or

Scheldt-Fleets, or both combined, as Admiral Y. made a signal on Friday last for all ships under his command to join, without a moment's delay.

[Admiral Young sailed from Deal Nov. 4, in consequence of a telegraphic order, and proceeded to the Dutch coast.—It was said it was likely the Scheldt fleet would put itself under the protection of the British. Another report was, that Buonaparte, apprehensive of this, might have ordered it to a French port.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

Arrived, the fine letter of marque schr. General Armstrong, Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, (France,) with a valuable cargo of silk goods, verdigres &c. and prize goods.

Left at Nantz Nov. 24, ship Volunteer, Inot; Meteor, Selby; and Whig, Clarke, all to sail in Dec. Sailed in co. with the French frigates Etoile and Sultan, and French privateer Diligence, on a cruise, American ship Fanny, for Charleston, and schr. William, Richardson, for New-York; French letters of marque brigs. Edward and Rose, bound to the U. S. Nov. 25, lat. 46 27, long. 4 33, spoke a licensed ship under Prussian colours from Bourdeaux, bound to Plymouth, (Eng.) informed of all the American vessels having sailed from Bourdeaux. Nov. 26, in co. with the frigates, captured a Guernsey privateer brig and scuttled her.

Nov. 27, parted from the frigates, the schr. William in co. Nov. 28, 45 29, long. 10, W. the General Armstrong captured the British sloop Resolution, from the Island of Jersey, bound to Lisbon, with 50 bales of linen and paper; and schr. Phebe, from Fowey, England, with potatoes and butter, bound to Madeira. Took out the chief part of the Resolution's cargo, scuttled the Phebe, and gave the sloop up to the prisoners. In parting company from the William, the master of the Phebe informed of the sailing of 2 large fleets from England under strong convoy, on the 24th Nov, for the Mediterranean and the West-Indies.

Dec. 28, lat. 36 25, lon. 55 47, made 2 sail on our lee, and one on our weather bow, all in chase of us. The ship and out winded the two first sail, and in 6 hours brought the latter (which was a large frigate) to leeward of our wake, when she gave up the chase. The General Armstrong has experienced severe weather and continual gales, from the time of leaving the Bay of Biscay, until crossing the Gulf, and has nearly performed her passage under storm sails. Passenger, Capt. Wm. Minugh.

THE PROCESSION

To-morrow will move from Parker's Tavern. Gentlemen desirous of joining it, are invited to attend before 11 o'clock. January 19.

remains, their want of power. The constitution provision more valuable no injunction more direct, than those respecting treason, and the benevolent corpus. Treason to be defined, even by the acts of law. It was foretold in times of commotion, that it be sacrificed to treason; that doctrine, other places and other times so much innocent which brought Algernon to the scaffold. The constitution defines treason, and the mode of proof. But here, in the worst cases of treason, that can be in point of enormity, to now before us? This gives a latitude of conduct to the judge. It is to be away from the judge, to the camp. Instead of arraignment and trial, it is summary process of law. If the proposition into a law, it takes away the definition of the crime; it takes away the trial by jury; it takes away for false imprisonment; it takes away the civil tribunal, and the military. On a result of this sort, I cannot believe will consent, to deli-

son said, he should not add any thing by way of what had fallen from the lips of New-York, and New Hampshire, (Stockton and Webster) not remain wholly silent on a subject which was under the way was as apparent, as it is on the Speaker's forehead characters. The war well over with England, against the enemy, a war was now to be against our own citizens in this country, and perfectly he preparations in the day in getting up the us and machinery ofatory to its final termination considered all this together with the resolution, as the last dying struggle of the war party.

of the resolution of fundamental principles would be sapped in instrument was destroyed—the charter of was torn in tatters and winds.

the majority had allowed further in their liberal projects than could have imagined possible a few years ago.

But the other day, at a single incubation, a hideous brood of spies and informers had been brought forth—a swarm of petty tyrants, executive minions and creatures had been spread through the country. Gentlemen were not satisfied with what they had done, but seemed resolved to take another stride which would carry them completely beyond all constitutional limits. The barriers of liberty were to be effectually broken down; the civil authorities crushed, and martial law proclaimed through the land, while the minions of power were raised above the constitution and laws.

Mr. H. said, the axe was laid to the root of the tree of liberty—the tree of tyranny might be planted—its fibres might shoot, and for a time hug the soil, but ere they took deep root, it would be levelled by the blasts of liberty, while the old trunk still retaining the vital power would shoot forth new and vigorous branches to shelter our liberties. His feelings would not permit him to enter into an argument against the monstrous proposition before the house. The pretext for it was, that offences had been alleged to be committed by certain disaffected individuals who had been brought before the courts of justice, where they were acquitted and discharged.—Why? Because they were not guilty—they had committed no crime

cases which occurred in which citizens of the United States had given information to the enemy.—He mentioned a case where he understood the only good spring used by the American army had been poisoned twice, no doubt, by some person who had been lurking about the camp. Among other cases which he enumerated, he stated that he understood, that while Gen. Wilkinson was descending the St. Lawrence with his army, Judge Ford who resided some where there, heated a light in his upper story, which gave the British information, and that Wilkinson's army was soon fired on. He had no knowledge of the fact, he had seen it in the newspapers, or had heard it, he had understood that Judge Ford was a very violent partisan, but in other respects a man of good character.

Mr. Madox said that this question appeared to him one that could be better settled by referring the subject to a committee of the whole house, than by a reference to any other committee, because, let the latter make any report, it must finally be settled in a committee of the whole. If it is now referred to a committee of the whole, the question

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, said that he was of opinion, there ought to be some alteration of the law, as he believed some offences were committed, which could not be punished by our existing laws. He would ask the gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. Stockton,) whether a man who was found in Canada, while our army was there, lurking about our camp, or giving intelligence to the enemy, if he could be tried for treason, he believed not, as the act would be done out of the United States, he thought there ought to be a remedy for such cases; he should however vote against the present resolution, as it was too limited, being confined to an enquiry concerning amending the rules and articles of war.

Mr. Grosvenor did suppose that congress never would seriously take into consideration any subject, the passage of which would be a violation of the Constitution. He said Mr. G. we adhere to the Constitution we there find treason defined, to consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and by an amendment to the constitution, it is declared that no person

he exercised a constitutional privilege, and if he has violated the laws let him be constitutionally tried and punished. Sir, he never will be tried, nothing but those idle rumors will ever be against him. If any persons have given intelligence to the enemy, I would join in punishing them constitutionally, but I entreat gentlemen not to travel out of the broad and safe road of liberty into the narrow winding paths of military tyranny.

Mr. Troup said, that in answer to the gentleman from New-York, who asked the reason why those persons who were spies, could not be tried by the civil authority as well as the military, he would observe, that often when a person was found in a camp or the vicinity, engaged in his treasonous projects, and was apprehended, he applied to a Judge for the writ of Habeas Corpus, & was by that writ, rescued from the hands of the military and carried before the Judge, who not having proof discharged him, and he again returned to his infamous business. The reason why martial law was established at all, was because cases might happen which would require speedy justice.

stroy the plainest constitutional provisions. If it should prevail, I should not hesitate to pronounce it a most enormous stride of usurpation. Nothing, in any government, called a free one, even in the worst of times, has exceeded it. I am utterly shocked at the arguments offered in favour of it. When the mover was asked why, in the cases he mentioned, the offenders could not be punished for treasonable practices, I understood him to answer, that on trials for treason in the courts of law, the testimony of two witnesses is required; but if the trial could be transferred to a military tribunal the two witnesses could be dispensed with. Are we now gravely to consider upon a proposition, of which this is among the professed objects? The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) observed that when persons had been apprehended for offences, they had been rescued by habeas corpus issued by the civil magistrate. And are we to deliberate, whether it be not proper for us to prevent the delivery of the citizens of this country from illegal arrests and imprisonment, by the interposition of their great con-

PORTS CORNER

From the United States Gazette.

The following beautiful lines, written by a gentleman in England, ready decorated the colored Gazette. But the press, our relations, both inter-continental, abstracted from America, render their repetition this season, peculiarly appropriate.

SONS of Columbia shew
And Britain stay thy rage
What profit can dire war
Why thus with hostile
Let passion's swelling way
And reason rule instead of

ii.
Ah think if War spread
What thousands to the
How few behind them leave
Yet tears for each ill
Think of the widow's heat
And the poor orphan's moan

iii.
But should not these soft
And headlong anger cry
And fierce defiance long
His might amidst the
And hate and ire inflame
And cannon thunder rous

iv.
Yet will not interest's voice
Reflect how commerce
The loom stand still, and
The many that must
And burdens weigh each
And wild despair with

v.
Ye brothers are, both free
And in one language we
Why then religion's voice
By hellish hatred mad
Let reason and religion
And war's grim dogs over

vi.
Encroach not on each other
Let justice lift aloft her
Ye both are brave, both
Oppressive wrong cannot
Then throw those gleams
In peace the plough and

THE NEW YEAR

At this season, venerable demands, that we should friends with the comprehensive "A happy New Year time has been when in the fun and frolic, the merriment, which the spirit, the enjoyment of plenty gave to the wisdom of expectation. I look back to the departed trace recollections with the heart with gratification. Great Disposer of all as we have bid adieu to at least softened, if not the anticipation of joy spread in prospect be the actual enjoyment of ings of civil and religious abundance on our land individual prosperity to lieve, that we were of Heaven! What nation, on the wide sphere could then challenge with this nation? Our rulers were, exalted far above, tleness of local attachments above the reach of ambition we were united at how respected abroad!

"What could I have done which I have not done? But we have been the mercies bestowed upon have forfeited the favour of Him by our wickedness, and we are experiencing, and we fear we are long to experience the severest retribution for our misdeeds.

War, with all its train of horrors, evils, the destruction of life, the deprivation of morals.

Taxes, oppressive and burthenous.

National debt, hourly accumulating.

Wrong and contempt from foreign nations.

Disunion and discontent at home.

Commerce annihilated.

Agriculture beginning to languish.

The necessities of life converted into luxuries, and the poor man forbidden to taste of them.

Liberty in danger, not merely by the encroachments of military power, but by the desperate endeavours of our rulers, to support by violence, what they have introduced by fraud and delusion.

The constitution, the palladium of our rights, wounded on every side and fainting to death!

Gracious God! who can look back on what we have been, and consider what we are, without horror and amazement!

What can look forward to what we may be, to what we are likely to be, and not shudder!

May the wrath of the offended Majesty of Heaven yet be averted! and when we again

the name of CHARLES, the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout ablefellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, while full country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes, yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender, in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gaither. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Anne Arundel county, 8. 1815. 5

half a New Year, may penitence for past offences have restored us from the punishment which they merit, and returning wisdom have conducted us to the path of duty and of virtue.

For Sale or Rent

By order of the Orphans Court.
To let, the House and Lots lately

Trinity Church Lottery

35,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000
DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.
any drawing.

Thirty Dollars Reward

Ran away on Sunday morning, the 12th of December, 1814, a tall, black man, belonging to the subscriber, and residing since about fifteen months past

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PRINTED AND FOR

JONAS GRU

CHURCH-STREET, AS

Price—Three Dollars

From the Federal A

CONGRES

HOUSE of REPRESENT

MONDAY, JANU

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SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Anne Arundel county, 8. 1815. 5

in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Pease, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,
Administrator, &c. &c.
December 22.

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from Hunting, with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, laying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

PHILIP WIPURGH

January 5

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Order, L. GASSAWAY, CLK.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when aroused. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County, 7
July 18th, 1815. 5

by one application (without Mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & CO.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

B. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of DRY GOODS, and will constantly keep a good supply of SPUN COTTON for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

1704 LXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1814.

No. 55.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Federal Republican.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10.

Mr. WALSH, after some observations, moved the following resolution:

Resolved. That a committee of the whole house be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the 2d section of the act, for the establishment of rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, relative to spies, to the citizens of the United States.

Mr. STOCKTON hoped that the house would not sanction the resolution so far as to deliberate upon it. The principle contained in it, said Mr. Stockton, is so monstrous that I do hope no reference will be made of it. The amount of it is simply this, whether the citizens of the United States, who are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the constitution, are to be placed under the jurisdiction of a court martial, and subject to military law. This appears to me a monstrous principle without the least necessity for its exercise. Whence, sir, is the necessity of subjugating our citizens to martial law? If any citizen is found aiding and assisting the enemy, in the language of the constitution adhering to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, he is guilty of treason, and can be tried for the same in our courts of justice, where he will be entitled to the inestimable privilege of a trial by a jury of his country. This resolution strikes at the fundamental principles of liberty. It strikes at that great bulwark of the citizen, the trial by jury, and I do hope that this house will not even so far sanction such a resolution as to deliberate upon it. I do not come here, sir, to defend spies, and I hope I shall not be charged with being the defender of any violators of the laws of my country. I am the defender of the rights and liberties of the people of these United States, and by the help of God I will defend them while I have a seat on this floor. This resolution goes to subvert every principle of civil liberty, to place the citizens under the ban of martial law, to prostrate courts of justice and the trial by jury, which is guaranteed by the constitution, and I hope the house will not so far sanction it as to refer it to any committee.

Mr. YANCY moved that the resolution lie on the table. Lost.

Mr. TAYLOR observed, that he thought the present subject as worthy of being referred to the committee on military affairs as some others which had been referred. He had understood that there were a number of cases which occurred in which citizens of the United States had given information to the enemy. He mentioned a case where he understood the only good spring used by the American army had been poisoned twice, no doubt, by some person who had been lurking about the camp. Among other cases which he enumerated, he stated that he understood that while Gen. Wilkinson was descending the St. Lawrence with his army, Judge Ford who resided some where there, heisted a light in his upper story, which gave the British information, and that Wilkinson's army was soon hred on. He had no knowledge of the fact, he had seen it in the newspapers, or had heard it, he had understood that Judge Ford was a very violent partisan, but in other respects a man of good character.

Mr. MACON said that this question appeared to him one that could be better settled by referring the subject to a committee of the whole house, than by a reference to any other committee, because, let the latter make any report, it must finally be settled in a committee of the whole. If it is now referred to a committee of the whole, the question

will be settled at once. The question to be decided was, whether civil or military law should prevail. This was the real question, and it could be better settled by a reference to a committee of the whole house, than by a reference to the committee on military affairs, he therefore would suggest to the mover the propriety of so modifying it.

Mr. WRIGHT agreed to modify the resolution, so as to instruct the committee of the whole house to enquire into the subject.

Mr. STOCKTON said he was more opposed to a reference of the resolution to a committee of the whole, than he was to a reference to the committee on military affairs, because if they referred it to a committee of the whole house, it would be an acknowledgment that the resolution was worthy to be debated.—It has, said Mr. Stockton, been well observed by the honorable gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Macon) that there is but one question to decide on in this resolution, that is, whether civil or military law is to be the law of the land. Upon such a question I hope, that as the representatives of freemen, we shall decide without hesitation, that we will not debate or deliberate on the subject. I again repeat, there is no necessity for this resolution. The constitution of the United States, that ark of our safety, has defined treason, and whoever is guilty can be tried by a jury, and be punished according to the laws of the land. Every case mentioned by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) amounts to treason if the facts be as stated, because they came within the provision of the constitution which declares treason to consist in adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The law of treason has been settled in this country by various decisions, and there is no doubt that giving intelligence to the enemy is treason. If any of the circumstances mentioned by the gentleman from Georgia are correct, why have not the persons been tried for their offences?—There is then no necessity to deliberate on this resolution, and I hope it will not be referred. I am glad the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) when he mentioned the circumstance concerning Judge Ford, explained, by saying he had no knowledge of the circumstance which he stated. I have known Judge Ford for a number of years. He formerly lived in New-Jersey, and is a man of the highest honor and integrity. It is true he is decidedly opposed to the present war, and speaks his opinion freely concerning it. "This is the head and front of his offending." But, sir, if this be a crime, there are many, very many, in the United States, who are equally guilty, and I believe that if the war continues, there soon will be many more opposed to it than now are. I do not believe that Judge Ford hoisted a light for the purpose of giving information to the enemy. I have no hesitation in declaring, upon my responsibility, that I believe the charge to be an infamous slander.

Mr. FISK, of Vermont, said that he was of opinion, there ought to be some alteration of the law, as he believed some offences were committed, which could not be punished by our existing laws. He would ask the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Stockton) whether a man who was found in Canada, while our army was there, lurking about our camp, or giving intelligence to the enemy, I he could be tried for treason, he believed not, as the act would be done out of the United States, he thought there ought to be a remedy for such cases, he should however vote against the present resolution, as it was too limited, being confined to an enquiry concerning amending the rules and articles of war.

Mr. GROSVENOR did suppose that congress never would seriously take into consideration any subject, the passage of which would be a violation of the Constitution. If said Mr. G. we advert to the Constitution we there find treason defined, to consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and by an amendment to the constitution, it is declared that no person

shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, except by a presentment of a grand jury, except the military or militia, in the actual service of the United States. If Congress can provide for the punishment of the cases mentioned, by military law, they can do so by the civil law. And sir, without the least necessity, will we put our citizens under martial law? Shall we expose our citizens to military punishment, and deprive them of the right of trial by jury, when congress possesses sufficient power to enact any law for their punishment, if guilty, in a court of law. But will gentlemen reflect, that this resolution is in direct opposition to the constitution. What sir, are we told by the mover? That the constitution requires in the case of treason two witnesses to the overt act, in order to convict the accused, but that a Spy might be tried by martial law & convicted on the testimony of one witness. What, Sir, is this but evading the provisions of the constitution. Treason is defined by the constitution to be adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and two witnesses are required. But call it by another name, although the crime is treason, and try the accused by martial law and but one witness is required. What is this sir, but a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Again sir, no citizen can be tried by martial law except those belonging to the military or militia in actual service, every other citizen is entitled by the constitution to the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury. Congress possesses no power to pass a law in conformity to the resolution, and I wish gentlemen if they can, to explain the provisions of the constitution, which I have read, and shew where exists the power. If they have no power, why refer the subject to a committee, or why deliberate on it. There can be no doubt but that a Spy found in our camps, is guilty of treason, for he is thereby adhering to the enemy, and you cannot by calling the offence by any other name, prevent him from having the benefit of a jury trial, or convict him on the testimony of one witness. Sir, if gentlemen will look at our declaration of Independence, they will find that one of the complaints urged there was, that the inhabitants were dragged before military tribunals. This was one of the reasons which caused the separation from the mother country, and we are now called upon to deliberate on a resolution which goes to subject every man in the U. States, to be dragged before the military tribunals and tried by Martial Law.—With the gentleman from New Jersey, I do not believe the report concerning Judge Ford, I have known him for a long time. He is the first Judge of the county in which he resides, and is esteemed as a man of the highest integrity. I believe he would be as far from giving intelligence to the enemy as the President, or any man in the U. States. True he has talked much and written against the present war, in doing this he exercised a constitutional privilege, and if he has violated the law let him be constitutionally tried and punished. Sir, he never will be tried, nothing but those idle rumors will ever be against him. If any persons, have given intelligence to the enemy, I would join in punishing them constitutionally, but I entreat gentlemen, not to travel out of the broad and safe road of liberty into the narrow winding paths of military tyranny.

Mr. TAYLOR said, that in answer to the gentleman from New-York, who asked the reason why those persons who were Spies, could not be tried by the civil authority as well as the military, he would observe, that often when a person was found in a camp or the vicinity, engaged in his treasonous projects, and was apprehended, he applied to a Judge for the writ of Habeas Corpus, & was by that writ, rescued from the hands of the military and carried before the Judge, who not having proof discharged him, and he again returned to his infamous business. The reason why martial law was established at all, was because cases might happen which would require speedy justice.

Mr. MACON said, he was in favor of the reference, because he thought it an important question, and was willing to have it discussed, he was at present against the resolution, but he thought it a matter of courtesy when they wished it to discuss any question. He was for granting that indulgence to others, which he should wish granted to himself. The gentleman from New-York, had spoken of this resolution as a violation of the constitution, but it would be recollected, that it was not the reference which violated the constitution, but the passage of the law.—And even if an unconstitutional law were passed, we had judges who no doubt would declare it null and void. The judges had once declared a law unconstitutional and void, and he trusted they would do so again, whenever unconstitutional laws were passed.

Mr. WEBSTER said, that if the proposition were, to consider whether it was necessary to provide additional legal punishments for any description of offences, he should see no objection to the reference of the subject to a committee—if illegal intercourse existed with the enemy, he should go as far as any one in applying constitutional remedies to that evil. But this resolution proposes, in effect, to consider whether it is not expedient to try accusations for treason before military instead of civil tribunals. However glaring may be the idea, yet such is an truth the real nature of the proposition. It is to change the forum for the trial of treason. The mover of the resolution, and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) have not left any doubt on this subject. They have alluded to cases, which they suppose the resolutions to embrace, and for which they deem it necessary to provide military punishment; but what is the nature of those cases? Are they not cases of treason? It is said information has been communicated to the enemy, very material to him, respecting the operations of our own forces, by citizens of the U. S. Signals are said to have been made for this purpose, on the St. Lawrence and elsewhere. Do gentlemen suppose that the act of communicating to the enemy important intelligence, whether by signals or otherwise, whereby he is the better able to defend himself, or attack his adversary, is not treason? Is this not giving to the enemy aid & comfort? May it not be, in many cases, the most important service, which can be rendered him? Certainly, sir, all such offences as gentlemen have mentioned, are provided for by law, and adequate penalties annexed to the commission. The simple question before us, is, whether we will consider the propriety of taking the power of trying for these offences from the courts of law, where the constitution has placed it, and confer it on the military. Sir, the proposition strikes me as monstrous. I cannot consent to entertain the consideration of it, even for a moment. It goes to destroy the plainest constitutional provisions. If it should prevail, I should not hesitate to pronounce it a most enormous stride of usurpation. Nothing, in any government, called a free one, even in the worst of times, has exceeded it. I am utterly shocked at the arguments offered in favour of it. When the mover was asked why, in the cases he mentioned, the offenders could not be punished for treasonable practices, I understood him to answer, that on trials for treason in the courts of law, the testimony of two witnesses is required; but if the trial could be transferred to a military tribunal the two witnesses could be dispensed with. Are we now gravely to consider upon a proposition, of which this is among the professed objects? The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) observed that when persons had been apprehended for offences, they had been rescued by habeas corpus issued by the civil magistrate. And are we now gravely to consider upon a proposition for us to prevent the delivery of the citizens of this country from illegal arrests and imprisonment, by the interposition of their great con-

stitutional remedy, their writ of habeas corpus? The constitution contains a provision more valuable—it makes no injunction more direct and imperative, than those respecting trials for treason, and the benefit of the habeas corpus. Treason is not left to be defined even by the highest courts of law. It was then, that in times of commotion, victims might be sacrificed to constructive treason; that doctrine, which in other places and other times has shed so much innocent blood, and which brought Algernon Sidney to the scaffold. The constitution therefore defines treason, and prescribes the mode of proof. But what is there, in the worst cases of construction of treason, that can be compared, in point of enormity, to the proposition now before us? This is not to give a latitude of construction to the judge. It is to take the cause away from the judge, and carry it to the camp. Instead of indictment, arraignment and trial, it proposes the summary process of martial law. If the proposition should pass into a law, it takes away the constitutional definition of the offence; it takes away the prescribed mode of proof; it takes away the remedy for false imprisonment; it takes away the trial by jury; it takes away the civil tribunal, and establishes the military. On a resolution of this sort, I cannot believe the house will consent to deliberate.

Mr. HANSON said, he should not attempt to add any thing by way of argument to what had fallen from his hon. friends from New-York, New-Jersey, and New Hampshire, (Grosvenor, Stockton and Webster) but he could not remain wholly silent when such a subject was under discussion. He said the object of the gentlemen over the way was as obvious and apparent, as if it were written on the Speaker's forehead in the largest characters. The war being pretty well over with England, and their fury against the enemy almost spent, a war was now to be commenced against our own citizens, against a party in this country. He had noticed and perfectly understood the preparations in the course of the day in getting up the new apparatus and machinery of war as preparatory to its final termination. He considered all this bustle, taken together with the resolution submitted, as the last dying convulsive struggle of the war party.

The object of the resolution obtained, the fundamental principles of the constitution would be sapped—that sacred instrument was violated and destroyed—the charter of our freedom was torn in tatters and given to the winds.

Mr. H. said the majority had already proceeded further in their liberticidal projects than could have been imagined possible a few years ago. But the other day, at a single incubation, a hideous brood of spies and informers had been brought forth—a swarm of petty tyrants, executive minions and creatures had been spread, through the country. Gentlemen were not satisfied with what they had done, but seemed resolved to take another stride which would carry them completely beyond all constitutional limits. The barriers of liberty were to be effectually broken down; the civil authorities crushed, and martial law proclaimed through the land, while the minions of power were raised above the constitution and laws.

Mr. H. said the axe was laid to the root of the tree of liberty—the tree of tyranny might be planted—its fibres might shoot, and for a time hug the soil, but ere they took deep root, it would be levelled by the blasts of liberty, while the old trunk still retaining the vital power would shoot forth new and vigorous branches to shelter our liberties. His feelings would not permit him to enter into an argument against the monstrous proposition before the house. The pretext for it was, that offences had been alleged to be committed by certain disaffected individuals who had been brought before the courts of justice, where they were acquitted and discharged.—Why? Because they were not guilty—they had committed no crime

they were innocent. The speaker, deprived of his victims, such inconvenient obstacles to the work of blood as courts of justice were to be removed, and military tribunals erected in their place, to ensure dispatch in executing "summary justice." Martial law might be proclaimed, but it would and should be abolished and put down by the redeeming spirit in the people. The times were alarming and required additional safeguards for freedom & checks on power instead of diminishing those already provided.

Mr. Gaston, merely rose to answer a remark which had been made by a gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Fisk) and which had not been answered. The gentleman supposed the case of treason being committed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and he asked where is the law to punish the offender. Sir, said Mr. G. the constitution has given to congress the power to pass laws for the punishment of treason, committed either in the United States or elsewhere, and the only question is, has congress made the provision? By diverting to the first volume of the laws of the U. S. it will be found that one of the first acts congress did was to pass a law punishing treason. In this law, treason committed against the U. S. not within either of the states, is punishable with death, and the place is designated where the offenders shall be tried. Sir, I am as much disposed as my honorable colleague (Mr. Macon) to extend acts of courtesy to members of this house, but I can never consent to refer to any committee, whether we shall punish an offence in a different manner from that which the constitution prescribes.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 86, nays 77.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

Mr. HANSON said, he had had the honor a few days ago of submitting two resolutions to the consideration of the house, which they had the politeness to consider. He had not since pressed the subject upon the attention of the house, not because he was not impressed with a due sense of its importance, but because he was content that other business of an urgent nature in the opinion of the majority, should have a preference. It now, however, fully appeared from the proceedings of the day, that the house had leisure to bestow on such subjects, and the interest and magnitude of the question he had agitated, gave it a claim to the earliest and most serious attention of the house.

It would be recollected, the first resolution the house had agreed to consider, called for information from the president, touching our French relations. The second was designed to be the foundation of an enquiry into the existence and character of a very celebrated document, commonly called and known by the name of Turreau's letter, which had engaged so large a share of public attention during the fall vacation. Mr. H. said, a circumstance unknown to him at the time of offering the resolutions, but which had since transpired, rendered it proper to pursue a different course, from the one first intended, in prosecuting this enquiry.

The speaker enquired whether the gentleman had a motion to submit, as otherwise his remarks would not be in order.

Mr. Hanson said, he held in his hand a resolution which he would presently send to the chair. Unless he were permitted to explain the object of his motion and the motive for introducing it, the reason of the course he proposed taking, would not be understood. The Speaker requested him to proceed.

Mr. H. said, there were two substantial reasons why the resolutions already in possession of the house should be separated, and a motion in a different form substituted to the second, which he proposed to withdraw. In the first place it would be mere ceremony, and of no avail to call on the president to lay before the house a document confessedly not in his possession, or under his control, the original having been withdrawn, and no traces of it being left on the records of the department to which it belonged, and the only official translation, as Mr. H. was authorized to say, in the hand writing of the chief clerk of that department, being now in his Mr. H's possession. (Here Mr. H. drew from his pocket the document.) I hold it in my hand, said he, having brought it with me to my place, that the house as the grand inquest of the nation might see and judge if it should be proper upon getting view and state of the case, as the

document was now in his hands, and he desired to put it in the possession of the house, that it might be authenticated, it would be useless, a mere evasion to send a committee of the house to the president upon an idle errand. The president could give but one answer, which it required no foresight to anticipate, to wit: he had no such document to communicate to the house for the best of all possible reasons, because it was taken away from the department of state, and of course was not there, because it was not there.

It was therefore, said Mr. H. peculiarly proper, if an effectual enquiry was to be conducted to a practical result and decisive issue, that the motion should assume a shape suited to the actual state of the case. If it was not the intention of the house to conduct the enquiry to such an issue, then was it mere show and ceremony to entertain the original motion. By agreeing to consider it in the first instance, a pledge had been implicitly given by the majority to go through with the business, and probe the transaction to the bottom.

The Speaker again interrupted. Mr. H. said, he wished his motive and object to be understood before he withdrew his resolution, which could not be the case, unless he was allowed to explain himself. From what had passed to day, & had been witnessed on other occasions, he could not be mistaken, when he said a practice had now obtained of granting full liberty to the mover of a resolution to introduce it with explanatory remarks. He would again say, that his object was to withdraw a resolution, and offer another in its place. Without the liberty of explaining himself, he could not hope to be understood by the house or the chair.—Mr. H. was permitted to proceed.

He said his second reason for wishing to withdraw his second resolution, was, that it would not comport with the respect due from the house to the chief magistrate of the nation, (a respect which, as one of the house, he would always pay him) to call upon him for information, which, if given, would criminate himself, would, in short, amount to self condemnation. He was not bound, nor could he be expected to condemn or criminate himself. This was not expected, nor was it to be desired, as the facts could easily be established in a way more agreeable to established usage, and conformable to parliamentary practice and rule. Mr. H. added, if the statement he made in his place on a former occasion was substantiated, and he would repeat, not un mindful of the responsibility, that he had not a doubt it would be, if a committee were appointed with power to send for persons and papers, then it would be seen, then it could be admitted, that the people had been much wronged, and an awful responsibility attached somewhere.

Mr. H. said, if it devolved upon him to conduct this enquiry, as one of a committee, he should investigate and discuss the subject at all times freely, and he hoped dispassionately, trusting that the house would feel itself equally bound to listen to him with patience, and to act on the subject with a becoming temperance.

Mr. H. was here opening a discussion of the merits of the resolution, but he suddenly checked himself, observing that he would not abuse the indulgence already extended to him by the chair, by infringing the rule of the house as expounded and understood. He then submitted the following resolutions.

RESOLVED, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the U. States to that court, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether Mr. Turreau, late minister of France, did or did not, on or about the 14th of June, 1807, write a letter to the secretary of state, acting forth the terms and conditions upon which his government would treat of unity and commerce with the U. States, and urging certain complaints against this government, and requiring certain political sacrifices to be made as an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of such a treaty, and whether the said letter was not withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and how and when it was so withdrawn; and that the

committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The question was then taken to consider the resolution, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 90, nays 69.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Lowmire, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill further to amend the act making provision for the families of the officers and seamen who should be lost in private armed vessels of the U. States, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

The house then proceeded to consider the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Hanson—and a division of the question being called for by Mr. Calhoun, it was taken upon the first resolution, which was adopted without a division.

Upon the question to agree to the second resolution, an able and animated debate ensued, in which the resolution was supported by Messrs. Hanson, Gaston, Oakley, Grosvenor, Macon and Stockton, and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Roberts, Wright, Sharp, Alston and McKim. During the debate a motion was made to postpone the consideration until the first of March, which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—Yeas 37, nays 127.

A motion was also made by Mr. Bayly, to amend the resolution, by substituting the resolution before offered by Mr. Hanson, which was decided in the negative—7 to 150.

About 4 o'clock the question was taken on the resolution by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.—Yeas 60, nays 100.

Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Randall, Bennett, Martin, S. Stevens, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Leconte, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Forwood of Wm. Forwood, of Jb. Saulsbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, McCulloh, Robinett, Howard, Browne.—48.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Hays, Harryman, Stansbury, Claude, Duvall, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby, Warner.—16.

Resolved in the affirmative. The bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the title of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Salisbury, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Millard, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Browne, Belt, Stonestreet, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, R. Evans, Burgess, Wright, Handy, Forwood of Wm. Maulsby, Saulsbury, Potter.—26.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Hays, Dorsey, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Blake, Taney, Turner, Ford, Parham, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Leconte, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Claude, Duvall, Wilson, J. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, Forwood of Jb. Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Harryman.—41.

Determined in the negative. Mr. Sellman delivers a petition from the trustees of the Lancaster School in St. James's Parish in Anne Arundel county praying a donation from the state. Read and referred.

Mr. Howard delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes. Read.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill for levying an additional tax on property within the City and Precincts of Baltimore, the bill having been read throughout

and amended, the question was put, Shall the said bill pass?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Bayly, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Leconte, Hogg, Robert Evans, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of Jb. Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby.—37.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hays, Browne, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Cottman, Tootel, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Francis M. Hall, Somervell, Wilson, Handy, J. Thomas, Jno. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—30.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

Gentlemen of the house of delegates, From the business before us we believe the whole may be acted on, and the session brought to a close on the 20th inst. We therefore propose, with the concurrence of your house, to adjourn the legislature on that day.

By order T. ROGERS, Clk.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 14.

On motion by Mr. Long, the question was put, That the house reconsider the bill for levying an additional tax on property within the city and precincts of Baltimore? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays 30.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put, That the following be inserted as an additional section to the bill:

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council shall appoint five persons of integrity and firmness, not residents of the city of Baltimore, as commissioners under this section, who, after having taken an oath to perform their duty justly and impartially, shall proceed to assess and value the damages sustained by Jane White from the violence of the mob of Baltimore, committed on the house in Charles-street of which she was proprietor, during the riots in the said city in the month of July eighteen hundred and twelve, and shall assess & value the damages sustained by Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, Esquires, from the violence of the mob aforesaid, in destroying the printing office of the Federal Republican in Gay-street, and their furniture and other property in Charles-street, during the riots in said city in June and July eighteen hundred and twelve; and that the said commissioners shall make return under their hands and seals, of their valuation of damages aforesaid, to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, whose duty it shall be to pay and satisfy the same out of the amount of funds to be raised under the taxes authorized by this law, before any other application thereof; and in case of the refusal or neglect of the said Mayor and City Council to pay, or cause to be paid, out of the funds so to be raised, the damages aforesaid, to the respective parties entitled to the same, their legal representatives or assigns, in that case the said mayor and members of the said city council shall be liable, in their individual capacities, jointly or severally, to be sued by the respective parties aggrieved, in an action for money had and received, and a recovery may be had against them personally for the damages respectively assessed and valued as aforesaid?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Gausin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hays, Browne, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogerson, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Hogg, R. Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard.—39.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Lusby, Leconte, J. R. Evans, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood

of Jb. Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby.—34.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, That the further consideration of the bill be referred to the next general assembly? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 35.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

Mr. Culbreth delivers a bill to invest James Covert with a right of dower in equitable estates. Read.

Mr. Mason delivers a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent excessive gaming. Read.

The bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Caroline, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco. Mr. Forwood of Wm. a bill for the preservation of young shad fish in the river Susquehanna, and Mr. Barney a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state. Which were severally read.

Mr. Wilson from the committee delivers the following report: The committee of Elections and Privileges, to whom was referred the memorial of Thomas H. Bowie, contestant the validity of the late election of delegates for the City of Annapolis—REPORT.

That they have investigated the facts stated in the said memorial, and have taken a number of depositions applicable thereto, which accompany this report, and are submitted as a part thereof.

It appears in evidence to the committee, that a number of the soldiers of the army of the United States, belonging to the detachment stationed at the fort in the said city, which is the property of the United States, were permitted to vote at the said election; that most of the said soldiers had no claim to residence in the said city, except what arises from the accidental circumstance of their forming a part of the detachment of the United States troops stationed at this post; that exclusive of their want of the voluntary bona fide residence intended by the law, and the constitution to entitle to vote, and exclusive of the general objection which occurs to the admission of the votes of soldiers of the United States army, in a place where they may be at any time ordered, for the purpose of gratifying the political views and interests of the executive of the U. States, and his dependants, there are in this case strong circumstances in proof to the committee, of the arbitrary and undue influence practiced by the officer commanding the said detachment, in controlling the votes of the said soldiers; that on the day of election they were drawn up in military array at the fort, and were told by the officer, that if any of them intended to vote for the memorialist, Thomas H. Bowie, esquire, or the federal ticket, as it was styled, they must step out of the ranks, for that no man who intended so to vote should leave the garrison; and that the soldier who did not vote for what was styled the democratic ticket, would be forsworn, by breaking his oath of allegiance to the U. States, or the president thereof; that the soldiers were afterwards marched up to the polls in military uniform, headed by the officer, who remained at the polls to see that each soldier deposited his ballot, and that they were then marched back in the same military order to the fort.

It is unnecessary for the committee to urge those considerations which will occur to every independent mind in the recital of this proceeding, so entirely subversive of the freedom and purity of elections, and so well calculated in its nature and tendency to establish the dominion of military usurpation, and corrupt power, on the ruins of public liberty.

It also appears to the committee, that the several acts of assembly changing the system of elections in this state, have not altered, or in any manner affected, the provisions of the constitution, and the charter of the city of Annapolis, relative to the time for which the polls were to be kept open in the elections for the said city; that a number of the electors therein did not vote at the late election, because they were under the impression that the polls were to be kept open for four days, as a matter of right under the constitution, and conformably to ancient usage, which

ever, it was required, as mayor, recorder and alder sold city acting as judges, non, closed the polls on of the first day, although voters thereof, had not, although the closing of it was then positively objected memorialist, by whom it was held, that the polls should be kept open for four days.

The committee of privileges submit it for consideration of the House, on the statement, whether the same should be vacated, and some should be vacated, writ of election issue.

By order.

Louis Gausin.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, That every member be, and is hereby authorized to call for persons and papers, that ment have relation to, throw additional light on of the contested election of Annapolis now pending the Speaker cause the a such person or papers summons in the usual manner.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Callis delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from H. Calvert's Old Mill George's County, to the Columbia.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Randall delivers from sundry inhabitants of county, praying that the county may be divided, and formed. Read and referred.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill for the expenses incurred by the criminal prosecuted from one county of another. Read.

The supplementary act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, second time, and the bill to pass the affirmative. The clerk of the senate delivers the following message: Gentlemen of the house of delegates,

We have received of the 4th inst. proposition on this day, directors banks on the part of joint ballot, and are with to proceed to the have nominated, as a Union Bank of Maryland, Howard and Charles rollton; for the Mechanics Bank, Samuel St. nelius Comegys; for Farmers Bank, James Hindman; for Bank of Maryland, Thomas Harris; for Worthington; for the Farmers Bank of M. ton, Robert L. Nichol Kerr jun. for the Bank, Thomas B. H. Buchanan; and for the John Stump, of Cae Williams and Brown; the senate to join and may be named by you the ballots and report.

By order.

T. R. C.

On motion by Mr. following message was agreed to.

Gentlemen of the senate, We are ready to with to the election the part of the state banks mentioned in this day. We have the part of this house on Bank of Maryland, Heath and Washington the Mechanics Bank Christopher Kaborg for the Comm Bank of Baltimore, for the Farmers Bank at Annapolis, Th and Daniel Murray at Easton, Tench the Hager's Tow McIlheny and John Elston Bank, John on to the gentlemen you. Messrs. Lee and are appointed on the gentlemen about the ballots and up.

By order.

Adjourned.

Books, Stationery, &c.

GEORGE SHAW,
HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

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- Seville do
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- Scott's Poems
- elegantly bd
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- elegantly bd
- Thomson's
- Young's
- Akennid's
- Hayley's
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- Crocker, a new
- poem
- Lord Erskine's
- Speeches
- Memoirs of the
- life of David
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- late president
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- Society
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- Demy
- Folio
- Postcap, and
- Quarto
- Quills of various
- qualities, from \$1 to 3
- a hundred.
- Wafers, red and black
- Sealing Wax,
- Ink Powder, ready made
- Ink,
- Durable Marking Ink,
- Inkstands, Sand Boxes,
- Slates and Pencils,
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- Copy Books,
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- Tooth Brushes,
- Shaving Boxes, Razors and Soap.

A general assortment of Ironmongery.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its variety, executed in the neatest manner. Merchants account books, record books, bank books, &c. ruled and made to any pattern.

G. S. receives subscriptions for the Port Folio, Analytic Magazine, Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews, Churchman's Magazine, Hall's Law Journal, and Kempton's History of the Bible, a rare and valuable work in 4 volumes, now publishing, 2 volumes are already published.

Jan. 13

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said act.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

True copy, taken from the original,

Test. Wm. S. MORSELL, Ck.

CALVERT COUNTY, sc.

October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test. Wm. S. MORSELL, Ck.

2 January 15

10 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Perry Barracks in the Harbour of Annapolis, on the 21st day of December last, CHARLES GOLDSBERRY, a private belonging to the 36th Regiment U. S. Infantry, aged about 30 years; 5 feet high, of dark complexion, and grey eyes. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Goldsberry, to the subscriber, or any officer in the United States service. The above deserter is no doubt at this time lurking in or about Leonard Town, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.

HUGH W. DENEALE,

Capt. 56th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

2 January 12

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND.

Called "Snowden's Reputation Supported," situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Loti Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 170 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will not doubt view the premises. If not sold at private sale, before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

NICHOLS J. WATKINS,

Jan. 15, 1813.

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

JOHN CHILDS.

January 15.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED, THE

Baltimore Correspondent,

AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.

THE proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "THE BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprize the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted ewadown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Jan. 8, 1813.

For Sale or Rent.

By order of the Orphan's Court.

To Let, the House and Lot lately occupied by Alexander C. Magruder, Esquire. Also for sale a Stone Ware house, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Bands, and a House and Lot situated in Green street, the property of the late Charles Wallace. For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER HONE.

Jan. 8, 1813.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1813.

- Wm. Alexander, Joseph Atkinson,
- Thomas G. Adams, Thos. G. Addison,
- James Beard, (2) short. Revenge, Oliver
- Bird, Fort Madison, John Bear, schr.
- Burrows, Capt. Thos. Barber, Robert
- Beasley, Ebenezer Ballard, Fort Madison
- Nathaniel Crear, Annapolis Fort,
- David Cothel, Lt. Henry Coulter, (2)
- John P. Crafts, John Callahan's heirs,
- Lt. John Clark, David Causeway, Wm.
- Coats, Charles Chalmers, Robert Carr,
- Anne Arundel County, John S. Cam-
- den, ditto. Madame La Comtesse Des-
- moral, Wm. Duncan, (3) near London-
- town, Charles Duval, near Annapolis,
- John Davis, Margaret Darnald, Capt.
- Ferguson, N. H. Fitzhugh, Thomas
- Fisher, near the Black Horse Tavern.
- Wm. Frazier, Daniel Glacking, schr.
- Revenge, Capt. Wm. Grahame, schr.
- Moro, Richard Gray, Richard Grason,
- (2) John Gium, Thomas Gist, Amos
- Gambrell, near Annapolis, John Gib-
- bons, Annapolis Rhoads, Mrs. Nancy
- Hainmond, Wm. Hook, schr. Moro,
- John Howell, Tarry Hanson, Richard
- Hall, of Edwd. Aquila Johnson, Perry
- Barracks, John Ivy, The Hon. John
- Johnson, Theodore Kirby, Fort Madison,
- Mrs. Ann Kearney, Richard Kelly,
- Wm. Lowring, schr. Chaseur, Thos.
- Morgan, Fort Severn, John Miller, A-
- braham Moferson, Wm. M. Comas,
- Miss Ann Martin, James Mills, Catha-
- rine McIntoch, Wm. Myres, John Mil-
- ler, Wm. McClure, Fort Madison, Cap-
- tain James Merrioth, Robert Nichols,
- near Annapolis, Moses Orme, (3), Mrs.
- Elizabeth Orme, John Oaks, A. A.
- county, Wm. Proctor, Joseph Parker,
- John Price, John B. Robinson, (2),
- Arthur Rich, Capt. Charles C. Han-
- dolph, Lieutenant Thomas Ritchie,
- Fort Severn, Major Alexander Stewart,
- Henry Smith, Miss Mary Ann Sim-
- mons, Hambleton Seiler, (2), schr.
- Revenge, John Chew Thomas, John
- Thompson, John Tidings, Samuel Tho-
- mas, A. A. County, Jacob Waggoner,
- John Williams, Lt. Edward Hopkins,
- Richd. Wilson, John Weadon, Bennet
- Wilkinson, Henry Woodward, A. A.
- county, Charles Waters, ditto. Major
- Gassaway Watkins, ditto.

John Munroe, P. M.

Jan. 8.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Calvert county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LEVIN C. MACKALL, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise the law will be enforced against them without delay. Given under my hand, this seventeenth day of December, 1813.

NATHL. T. WEEMS,

January 5

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next,

ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situated in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain house and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situate on the south side of Church street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munroe and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,

Administrator, c. &c. A.

December 22

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from Hunting with dog or gun, on my farm, on the Head of West River, lying in the Swamp, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

PHILIP WATERHIGHT

January 5

Trinity Church Lottery

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000

DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

Now Drawing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	1,000	500	100	50	20

11,067 Prizes, \$345,000

Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	10

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$2, to be had at George

Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

WASHINGTON

Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	1,000	500	100	50	20

Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to

First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to

First drawn ticket on the 20th

day

First do. 25th do.

First do. 30th do.

First do. 40th do.

First do. 50th do.

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo.

Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

For Sale,

At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this

Office,

THE COURT'S CHARGE

To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.

ALSO,

The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, junior, Esquires.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, BENJ. GRAY, Ck.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Ck.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salisbury, near Hagar's Town, Washington County, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion, than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County, 2

July 15th, 1813.

B. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gibson White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep good supply at

SPUN COTTON

for w

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. U

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Sunday morning, the 24th of December, 1813, a tall negro man, belonging to the subscriber, but residing since about fifteen months with Mr. Charles Vallente. He goes sometimes by the name of HENDSON, and most commonly JACOB—has a pleasant countenance when spoken to, slow in gait, about 6 feet 6 inches high, and 26 years old. If stopped in the city or ward of 10 dollars will be given, if ten miles from the city twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. He had on when he went off, a white hat, blue jacket and brown pantaloons patched on the knees.

GERMAIN DUCATEL,

Baltimore,

January 12

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms known by the names of Belmont and Thomas Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creek, as the law will be put in force against any offenders.

GERMANIA T. CHASE

November 11.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

ERICK MACKUBIN.

November 11.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD,

ISAAC PARKER.

Oct. 11, 1813.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as

Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ache and Fever Drops.

Lee's Warm Destroying Loments.

Lee's Isth Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be seen the pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.

About 17 years old, and a slender build. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Enquire of the printer.

December 29.

5X

(VOL. LXII)

PRINTED AND

BY

JONAS CH

CHURCH-STREET, A

Price—Three Dollars

TREASURY RE

In obedience to the

the "act supplementary

dated, "An act to esta

bury department," the

tary of the treasury re

mits the following

Report and Est

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1814.

No. 373

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the treasury department," the acting secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following

Report and Estimates.

The monies actually received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813, have amounted to,

\$37,544,954 93

Proceeds of the customs, sales of land, small branches of revenue, and payments, 13,568,042 43

Proceeds of Loans, viz:

Loan of eleven millions under the act of March 14th, 1812, 4,337,487 50

Ditto of sixteen millions under the act of Feb'y. 8th, 1813, 14,488,125

Treasury notes under the acts of June 30th, 1812, and Feb'y. 25th, 1813, 5,151,300

23,976,912 50

As will appear by the annexed statement E. 37,544,954 93

Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1812, which was 2,362,652 69

An aggregate of 39,907,607 62

The payments from the treasury during the same period, have amounted to, \$32,928,855 19

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, both foreign & domestic, 1,705,916 35

Military department, including militia and volunteers, & the Indian department, 18,484,750 49

Navy, including the building of new ships & the marine corps, 6,420,707 20

Public Debt. On account of interest, 3,120,379 08

Principal repaid, 3,197,102 07

6,317,481 15

As will appear by the annexed statement E. 32,928,855 19

And left in treasury on the 30th of September last, 6,978,752 43

29,907,607 62

The accounts for the fourth quarter of the year 1813, have not yet been made up at the treasury, but the receipts and expenditures during that quarter have been nearly as follows:

Receipts from the customs, sales of land & small branches of the revenue about 3,300,000

Loan of 16 millions 1,500,000

Ditto of 7 millions 3,850,000

Treasury notes 3,680,000

12,330,000

Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October 1813, of 6,978,752 43

An aggregate of about 19,309,000

The disbursements have been, viz:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses, about 400,000

Military department 5,887,747

Naval department 1,248,145 10

Public debt (of which near 6,000,000 was on account of the reimbursement of principal) 7,087,994 95

And leaving in the treasury on the 31st December, 1813, about 4,685,112 95

19,309,000

Of the sums obtained on loan during the year 1813, and included in the receipts above stated, an account of the terms on which they were made has been laid before congress, excepting as to the treasury notes issued under the act of February 25th, 1813, and the loan of seven and a half millions obtained under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August, 1813. The annexed statement marked F. will show the whole amount received for treasury notes during the year 1813, and at what places they were sold or disposed of. Three millions eight hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars, of the notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, became due in the course of the year 1813, or in the present month of January, and have been paid off, or the funds placed in the hands of the commissioners of loans for that purpose.

The papers under the letter G. will show the measures taken under the act of August 2d, 1813, authorizing a loan of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the manner in which that loan was obtained. The terms were 88 dollars and 25 cents in money, for 100 dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six per cent; which is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars 31 cents and four ninths of a cent on each hundred dollars, in money loaned to the U. States. Of this sum of 7,500,000 dollars, about 3,850,000 dollars were paid into the treasury during the year 1813, and the remainder is payable in the months of January and February, 1814.

For the year 1814, the expenditures as now authorized by law, are estimated as follows:

1. Civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses \$1,700,000

2. Public debt, viz: Interest on the debt existing previous to the war 2,100,000

Do. on the debt contracted since the war, including treasury notes and loan for the year 1814 2,950,000

5,050,000

Reimbursement of principal, including the old six & deferred stocks, temporary loans and treasury notes 7,150,000

12,200,000

Carried over 13,900,000

Brought forward, 13,900,000

3. Military establishment, estimated by the secretary of war for a full complement (including rangers, sea fencibles and troops of all descriptions) of 63,422 officers and men, and including ordnance, fortifications & the Indian department, and the permanent appropriations for Indian treaties, and arming and equipping the militia 24,530,000

4. Navy, estimated for 15,787 officers, seamen and boys, & for 1869 marines, & including the service of two 74 gun ships for four months, and three additional frigates for six months of the year 1814, & the expenses of the flotillas on the coast and on the lakes 6,900,000

Amounting altogether to 45,350,000

The ways and means already provided by law are as follows:

1. Customs and sales of public lands. The net revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1812, amounted, as will appear by the annexed statements A and B, to 13,142,000 dollars. Of this sum about 4,300,000 was produced by the additional duties imposed by the act of July 1, 1812. The duties which have accrued during the year 1813, are estimated at 7,000,000 dollars. The custom house bonds outstanding on the 1st of January 1814, after making a due allowance for insolvencies & bad debts, are estimated at 5,500,000 dollars; & it is believed that 6,000,000 dollars may be estimated for the receipt of the customs during the year 1814. The sales of public lands during the year ending September 30th, 1813, have amounted to 236,345 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 706,000 dollars, as will appear by the annexed statement C. It is estimated that 600,000 dollars will be received into the treasury from this source during the year 1814. The sum, therefore, estimated as receivable from customs and land is \$6,600,000

2. Internal revenue and direct tax. From the credits allowed by law on some of the internal duties, and from the delays incident to the assessment and collection of the direct tax, it is not believed that more ought to be expected to come into the treasury during the year 1814, than the sum of 3,500,000

3. Balance of the loan of seven and a half millions, already contracted for 3,630,000

4. Balance of treasury notes already authorized 1,070,000

5. Of the balance of cash in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1813, 2,100,000

On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing

13,900,000

Brought forward, 13,900,000

treasury on the 31st of December, 1813, amounting, as is above stated to about 6,680,000

There will be required to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, & then undrawn, at least 3,500,000

And leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814, 1,180,000

16,000,000

So that there remains to be provided by loans, the sum of 29,350,000

\$45,350,000

Although the interest paid upon treasury notes is considerably less than that paid for the monies obtained by the U. S. on funded stock yet the certainty of their reimbursement at the end of one year, and the facilities they afford for remittances and other commercial operations, have obtained for them a currency which leaves little reason to doubt that they may be extended considerably beyond the sum of 5,000,000, hitherto authorized to be annually issued. It will, perhaps be eligible to leave to the executive, as was done last year, a discretion as to the amount to be borrowed upon stock or upon treasury notes, that one or the other may be resorted to, within prescribed limits, as shall be found most advantageous to the United States.

The amount estimated to have been reimbursed of the principal of the public debt during the year ending on the 30th September last, including treasury notes and temporary loans, will appear by the estimate marked D to have been 3,201,368 dollars. As the payments on account of the loan of sixteen millions had not then been completed, and the stock had, consequently, not been issued therefor, it is not practicable to state with precision the amount added to the public debt during that year; but after deducting the above mentioned reimbursement of 3,200,000 dollars, this addition will not fall short of 22,500,000 dollars.

The plan of finances proposed at the commencement of the war, was to make the revenue, during each year of its continuance, equal to the expenses of the peace establishment and of the interest on the old debt then existing, and on the loans which the war might render necessary, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war out of the proceeds of loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The expenses of the peace establishment, as is existed previously to the armaments of 1812, made in contemplation of war, but including the eight regiments added to the military establishment in the year 1808, and the augmentation of the navy in actual service, authorized in 1809, amounted after deducting some casual expenses of militia and other incidental items, to about \$7,000,000

The interest on the public debt payable during the year 1814, will be, on the old debt, or that existing prior to the present war, 2,100,000

On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing

Carried over 14,890,000

Brought forward, 14,890,000

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Brought forward, 14,890,000

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Books, Stationery, &c.

GEORGE HAW.
HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

- Buck's works
- North's do.
- Johnson's do.
- Pope's do.
- Adams's do.
- Goldsmith's do.
- The Spectator
- Plamondon's works
- Plamondon's History of Ireland
- Best's Poems
- Milton's works
- Thomson's Poems
- Akenhead's Poems
- Hayley's Poems
- The Vision of Don Quixote
- Crocker, a new poem
- Lord Byron's Speeches
- Memories of the life of David Rittenhouse
- Life of President of the American Philosophical Society
- Knickerbocker's His of N York (a new edition)
- Christianity
- Practical Piety
- Prayer Books of various editions
- Bishop Horsey's Sermons
- Dr. Watts's Sermons
- Satan's Devices Exposed
- Beattie's Evidence of the Christian Religion
- Paley's Natural Theology
- Morse's Universal Geography
- Atlas containing 63 maps
- W. Shakespeare's plays (plates)
- Hall's Ancient History
- Bibles
- Testaments
- Hymn Books
- School Books, &c.
- &c. &c.

ALSO,
Super Royal
Royal
Medium
Deity
Folio
Foolscap, and
Quarto

Quills of various qualities, from \$1 to 3 a hundred.
Waxes, red and black Sealing Wax,
Ink Powder, ready made Ink,
Durable Marking Ink,
Inkstands, Sand Boxes,
States and Pencils,
Best Lead Pencils,
Copy Books,
Penknives, Scissors,
Tooth Brushes,
Shaving Boxes, Razors and Soap.

A general assortment of *Ironmongery*.
BOOK BINDING.
In all its variety, executed in the neatest manner. Merchants' account books, record books, bank books, &c. ruled and made to any pattern.

G. S. receives subscriptions for the Port Folio, Amoske Magazine, Edinburgh & Quarterly Reviews, Churchman's Magazine, Hall's Law Journal, and Kempton's History of the Bible, a rare and valuable work in 4 volumes, now publishing, 2 volumes are already published.

Jan. 15

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of **RICHARD H. HARWOOD**, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said act.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
True copy, taken from the original,
Test. **Wm. S. MORSELL, Ck.**

CALVERT COUNTY, sc.
October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.
Test. **Wm. S. MORSELL, Ck.**
January 12

10 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in the Harbor of Annapolis, on the 21st day of December last, **CHARLES GOLDSBERRY**, a private belonging to the 2nd Regiment, U. S. Infantry, aged about 20 years, 5 feet high, of dark complexion, and gray eyes. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Goldsberry, to a subscriber, or any other in the United States service. The above deserter is no doubt at this time lurking in, or about Leonard Town, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.

HUGH W. DENALIV,
Capt. 3rd Reg. U. S. Infantry,
January 12.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND.
Called "The Farm," situated on the head of South river, formerly occupied by Mr. Lee Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodfield's, containing upwards of 70 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will not doubt view the premises. It is not sold at private sale before the 1st April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

NICHOLS J. WATKINS,
January 8, 1814.

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the late firm of **Childs & Shaw**, are requested to call and settle their accounts, if not suits will be commenced prior to the sitting of the next county court. The subscriber is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

JOHN CHILDS,
January 18.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Baltimore.

A NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ESTABLISHED, THE

Baltimore Correspondent,
AND

Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY **THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.**

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "The Baltimore Correspondent." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting of intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.
January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man, by the name of **CHARLES**, formerly the property of Mr. Gasaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingert. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white fuled country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted with Hodge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fugitive and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are warned harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,
Anne Arundel County,
January 8, 1814.

New Novel.

Just received, and for Sale by

GEORGE HAW.

Delivered in boards one dollar,

FRANCLINE

Or, the Victim to the Arts and Schemes

AND

HORTENSE.

Or, the Victim to the Arts and Schemes

A novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of M. de Genlis—

BY A. HARRINGTON.

To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. F. de Genlis—

Clairmont, or the Scavenger.

"Perhaps it would be saying enough, to recommend this work to the American reader, to announce it as the production of the prolific mind of Madame Genlis, whose writings, by the mere buoyancy of genius, maintain a distinguished place at the summit of French literature. It is not, however, by the charms of style, or that correct delineation of character, so manifest in the writings of this lady, that they have thus found their way to public admiration; it is by the fine precepts of morality which they inculcate, the art she has of rendering every incident in the conduct of a novel subservient to use, and instructive aim, and of imparting to the whole that fervid glow of moral enthusiasm, which sets off in such high relief the gross and hideous aspect of vice."

ALSO,

TALES OF REAL LIFE.

A new work by Mrs. Opie. The Life of John Davies Worgan, an interesting piece of Juvenile Biography.

The Year, a Poem in 3 cantos, containing the Review, The Mob and The War.

January 19.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1813.

Wm. Alexander, Joseph Atkinson,

Thomas G. Adams, Thos. G. Addison,

James Beard, (3), John B. Beale, Oliver

Bird, Fort Madison, John Bear, schr.

Burrows, Capt. Thos. Barber, Robert

Beasley, Ebenezer Ballard, Fort Madison,

Nathaniel Cresur, Annapolis Fort,

David Cothell, Lt. Henry Coulter, (2),

John E. Crafts, John Callahan's heirs,

Lt. John Clark, David Cusney, Wm.

Coats, Charles Chalmers, Robert Carr,

Anne Arundel County, John S. Cant-

den, ditto, Madame La Comtesse Des-

demeral, Wm. Duncan, (3), near London-

town, Charles Dattall, near Annapolis,

John Davis, Margaret Darnall, Capt.

Purgason, N. H. Fitzbush, Thomas

Pisner, near the Black Horse Tavern,

Wm. Fraser, Daniel Gieseling, schr.

Revenge, Capt. Wm. Graham, schr.

Moro, Richard Gray, Richard Grason,

(2), John Giam, Thomas Gist, Amos

Gambrell, near Annapolis, John Gib-

bons, Annapolis Rhoads, Mrs. Nancy

Hammond, Wm. Hook, schr. Moro,

John Howell, Tarry Hanson, Richard

Hall, of Edw., Aquila Johnson, Perry

Daraccks, John Lay, The Hon. John

Johnson, Theodore Kirby, Fort Madison,

Mrs. Ann Kearney, Michd. Kelly,

Wm. Lowing, schr. Chasseur, Thos.

Morgan, Fort Severn, John Miller, A-

braham Moferson, Wm. McCombs,

Miss Ann Martin, James Mills, Catha-

rine McIntosh, Wm. Myers, John Mil-

ler, Wm. M'Clure, Fort Madison, Cap-

tain James Maresott, Robert Nichols,

near Annapolis, Moses Orme, (3), Mrs.

Elizabeth Orme, John Oaks, A. A.

county, Wm. Proctor, Joseph Parker,

John Price, John B. Robinson, (2),

Arthur Rich, Capt. Charles C. Ran-

dolph, Lieutenant Thomas Rishie,

Fort Severn, Major Alexander Stewart,

Henry Smith, Miss Mary Ann Sim-

mons, Hamilton Sellar, (2), schr.

Revenge, John Chew Thomas, John

Thompson, John Tidings, Samuel Tho-

mas, A. A. County, Jacob Waggoner,

John Williams, Lt. Edward Hopkins,

Richd. Wilson, John Weadon, Bennet

Wilkinson, Henry Woodward, A. A.

county, Charles Waters, ditto, Major

Gasaway Watkins, ditto.

John Munro, P. M.

Jan. 8.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans

Court of Montgomery County, the

subscriber will offer for sale, on Fri-

day the 28th day of January next,

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000

DOLLAR HIGHEST PRIZES.

Drawn weekly.

SCHEME.

1st 30,000 1st 30,000

2d 20,000 2d 20,000

3d 10,000 3d 10,000

4d 5,000 4d 5,000

5d 1,000 5d 1,000

6d 500 6d 500

7d 100 7d 100

8d 50 8d 50

9d 25 9d 25

10d 10 10d 10

11d 5 11d 5

12d 2 12d 2

13d 1 13d 1

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W. CURRAN.

Respectfully informs his friends

that he has just received

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that he has just received from the public

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